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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MR. BADGER'S ORDINANCE.

The following is this important paper, as correctly reprinted in the Standard:

An Ordinance declaring the Separation of North Carolina from the United States of America.

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, were chosen President and Vice President of the United States, by a party, in fact and avowedly entirely sectional in its organization, and hostile in its declared principles to the institutions of the Southern States of the Union, and thereupon certain Southern States did separate themselves from the Union, and form another and independent Government under the name of "the Confederate States of America;" and whereas, the people of North Carolina, though greatly aggrieved by the evident tendency of this election, and of these principles, did, nevertheless, abstain from adopting any such measure of separation, and, on the contrary, influenced by an ardent attachment to the Union and Constitution, which their fathers had transmitted to them, did remain in the Union, loyally discharging all their duties under the said Constitution, in the hope, that what was threatening in public affairs might yield to the united efforts of patriotic men from every part of the nation, and by these efforts such guarantees for the security of our rights might be obtained, as should restore confidence, renew alienated ties, and finally re-unite all the States in a common bond of fraternal Union; meantime, cheerfully and faithfully exerting whatever influence they possessed for the accomplishment of this most desirable end. And whereas, things being in this condition, and the people of this State indulging this hope, the said Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, did on the 15th day of April, by his proclamation, call upon the States of the Union to furnish large bodies of troops, to enable him, under the false pretence of executing the laws, to march an army into the seceded States, with a view to their subjection, under an arbitrary and military authority, there being no law of Congress authorizing such calling out of troops, and no constitutional right to use them, if called out, for the purpose intended by him And, whereas, this call for troops has been answered throughout the Northern, Northwestern and middle non-slaveholding States, with enthusiastic readiness, and it is evident from the tone of the entire press of these States and the open avowals of their public men, that it is the fixed purpose of the Government and people of those States to wage a cruel war against the seceded States, to destroy utterly the most favored portion of this Continent, and reduce its inhabitants to absolute subjection and abject slavery; and whereas, in aid of these detestable plans and wicked measures, the said Lincoln, without any shadow of rightful authority, and in plain violation of the Constitution of the United States, has, by other proclamations, declared all the ports of North Carolina, as well as the other Southern Atlantic and Gulf States, under blockade, thus seeking to cut off our trade with all parts of the world. And whereas, since his accession to power, the whole conduct of the said Lincoln has been marked by a succession of false, disingenuous and treacherous acts and declarations, proving incontestibly, that he is, at least in his dealings with Southern States and Southern men, void of faith and honor. And whereas, he is now governing by military rule, alone—enlarging, by new enlistments of men, both the military and naval force, without any authority of law, having set aside all constitutional and legal restraints, and made all constitutional and legal rights dependent upon his mere pleasure, and that of his military subordinates. And whereas, in all his unconstitutional, illegal and oppressive acts, in all his wicked and diabolical purposes, and in his present position of usurper and military dictator, he has been, and is, encouraged and supported by the great body of the people of the non-slaveholding States:

Therefore, this Convention now here assembled, in the name and with the sovereign power of the people of North Carolina, doth, for the reasons aforesaid, and others—and in order to preserve the undoubted rights and liberties of the said people—hereby declare all connection of government between this State and the United States of America, dissolved and abrogated, and this State to be a free, sovereign and independent State, owing no subordination, obedience, support or other duty to the said United States, their Constitution or authorities, anything in the ratification of the said Constitution or of any amendment or amendments thereto to the contrary notwithstanding: and having full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, and to do all other acts and things, which independent States may of right do. And appealing to the Supreme Governor of the World for the justice of our cause, and beseeching Him for His gracious help and blessing, we will, to the uttermost of our power and to the last extremity, maintain, defend, and uphold this Declaration.

INVESTIGATION.—In our last we published the resolutions of Mr. Rayner and Judge Howard, looking to an investigation into the management of affairs at Raleigh. Yesterday's Standard gives the following in connection with the resolution of Mr. Rayner:—

"Mr. Rayner said he was perfectly aware of the responsibility assumed, and the odium likely to be incurred by one who undertakes the duty of inquiring into the acts and doings of those in authority, especially of those having the disposal of official patronage; but he felt the responsibility of the position he occupied and would not shrink from the performance of his duty. He said there was much dissatisfaction manifesting itself.

"Mr. Biggs suggested the propriety of suspending further discussion on the resolution at present, and that it lie on the table to be considered in secret session.

"Mr. Osborne concurred in the opinion of the gentleman last up.

"The resolution was laid on the table accordingly."

On Judge Howard's resolution, Mr. Graham called the attention of the Convention to a change of the law concerning the Army and Navy of the State, consequent upon the abrogation of the Constitution of the United States, and by which all appointments under the law of the late session of the General Assembly are null and void.

Mr. Ruffin introduced an ordinance to define treason against this State, (which is in the same words as those in the Constitution of the late United States, only using "this State," for "United States.")

The committee on the constitutionality of the stay-law is as follows: Messrs. Jones of Rowan, Graham, Arrington, Green, Battle of Edgecombe, Johnston of Gaston, Carson, Miller, Strong, Holden and Spruill of Bertie.

Gen. Walter Gwynn, recently in the service of Virginia at Norfolk, arrived here on Friday, and was appointed by the Governor a Brigadier General in the service of this State. Gen. Gwynn, accompanied by Col. R. R. Collier, of Petersburg, who was his Aid in Virginia, left this City on Sunday morning last to examine the sea-coast defences of this State.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Edgeworth Female Seminary.—The Commencement exercises of this Seminary closed this week. We learn all the exercises gave entire satisfaction to the friends of the school.—*Greensboro' Times.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1861.

MILITARY.—Letters have been received here from our Companies at Yorktown, as late as the 27th. They were generally well, with of course some cases of (not serious) sickness, produced by change of water, fare, &c. They were digging ditches, and throwing up breast works, 300 working at a time, for an hour at a time, three times a day. Both sides of the river are fortified and garrisoned. Lincoln's vessels are seen occasionally at a distance, apparently reconnoitering. There is only a semi-weekly mail to Yorktown; but we suppose letters are carried to and fro by special messengers.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—A subscriber writes as follows:—

"Randolph County is all right side up. There are six or seven Volunteer Companies being raised. Some have been organized, and others soon will be.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A friend writes to us,—

"At a meeting held the 21st inst., about thirty Volunteers turned out, which completed the first company (100 men) from this county, and about twenty-five men towards the second company. Capt. Cochran of the first company has gone to Raleigh to offer the services of his company to the Governor."

CHATHAM.—The County Court of Chatham has appropriated $40,000 for the equipment of volunteers and support of their families, and laid a tax to pay the appropriation.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—The Wilmington Journal notices the arrival there of another company from Sampson, "the Holmes Riflemen," 79 in all; O. L. Chesnut Captain; J. W. Wright, John McRae, Jr., and John W. Brown, Lieutenants.

DAVIDSON COUNTY has done well, and is still moving. She has three full companies, one of which is commanded by Hon. J. M. Leach. And Henry Walser, Esq., who is sixty years of age, is raising the fourth company.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.—The Clayton Yellow Jackets have tendered their services to the Governor and been accepted. The Company is encamped at Clayton, and numbers 71 men. The following are the officers:—Captain, George W. Crockett; 1st Lieut. W. B. Gulley, 2d Lieut. E. J. Stallings; 3d Lieut. James H. Young; Orderly Sergeant, D. H. Hunnicutt.

ORANGE.—The Hawfield's Company left Mebanesville on the 22d for Charlotte, to join Col. Fisher's Regiment of State troops. They number about 70. Jas. W. Wilson, Captain; Robert N. Carter, Benj'n F. White and H. C. Dixon, Lieutenants; B. T. Mebane, Orderly Sergeant.

WAKE.—An addition of 10 per cent. to the ordinary tax has been laid by the County Court, and an appropriation of $50,000 made for the volunteers for the present year.

NEW HANOVER.—Capt. Edward Hall's company of "Rangers," attached to the 2d (Col. Tew's) Regiment of State Troops, has been ordered to Garysburg, and will go thence to Virginia.

On Friday the 'Stanly Marksmen,' over 100 of the finest looking men imaginable, reached Raleigh.

Five companies left Raleigh for Richmond on Thursday morning, viz: Cleveland Blues, Capt. Dickinson; Columbus Guards, Capt. Ellis; Randlesburg Rifles, Capt. Erwin; Thomasville Rifles, Capt. Miller; and the Yanceyville Grays, Capt. Graves.

FALSE REPORTS.—A great excitement was produced here and elsewhere this week by positive statements, coming through a variety of sources, that there had been a fight and a great Southern victory at Hampton, 2½ miles from Old Point, and another battle with a similar favorable result, at Harper's Ferry. *There is no truth whatever in either story.* The former went so far as to specify that 700 Yankees and 72 Southerners had been killed, and 1000 Yankees taken prisoners. The latter that an attack on the Southern forces at Harper's Ferry had been "repulsed with heavy loss."

These are abominable stories. The actual excitements of war are quite enough to satisfy the public taste, without inventing any. Somebody ought to be punished.

As to the Hampton affair, where it was asserted firing had been heard for an hour, the whole story is now said to have originated from a large force of Lincoln's troops entering the town on Thursday and ordering the closing of the polls of the election then going on for Legislature and secession. The polls were accordingly closed, but after the troops marched back to Fort Monroe were re-opened, and the result was 360 for and 6 against secession.

And from this occurrence on Thursday a great battle on Saturday was manufactured.

We have another story that four war vessels were lying off the harbor in sight of Fort Macon, and this though said to have been brought "by persons directly from Fort Macon," and in other ways, is discredited.

We announced on Monday that President Davis had passed through Wilmington on Saturday on his way to Richmond. This came here by letter from Wilmington. And we have since heard from Raleigh that he was in Richmond. But he has not yet arrived there. It is not easy to decide what to believe in these times.

Still another report is mentioned in the Standard, and discredited, that 1500 Lincoln troops had landed in Camden county.

FROM NORFOLK.—We have seen a letter from Norfolk, May 26th, which says,—

"Last night signal guns were made from a point about 12 miles from town, that troops from Old Point were landing on the Virginia shore some few miles from Norfolk. Messengers were sent out in every direction to find out the truth. But this morning it proved to be a false report, after keeping us in a great state of excitement all night. We did not go to bed."

We learn that Dr. James A. McRae of this place has been appointed a Surgeon in the North Carolina service and assigned to duty in the 5th Regiment.

THE MAILS.—We have not received a Northern paper or letter for several days, and presume that the report is true that Lincoln had ordered a stoppage of all mail matter to and from the South. It is well.

On the 1st June the Postal Laws of the Confederate States will go into operation, and all letters mailed must be prepaid, five cents for any distance under 500 miles, and ten cents for any distance over 500 miles for the single letter, not weighing over half an ounce, with a like additional rate for each additional half ounce or fraction of an ounce. Drop letters for delivery, of any weight, must be prepaid two cents. Each transient newspaper, pamphlet, periodical or magazine, and each unsealed circular, handbill or engraving, weighing not over three ounces, must be prepaid two cents, with a like additional rate for each additional ounce, for any distance. Books, bound or unbound, weighing not over four pounds, must be prepaid two cents for each ounce; upon all newspapers, periodicals or books, as aforesaid, published without the limits of the Confederate States, *double* the above specified rates must be prepaid.

Until such time as Postage Stamps and Envelopes are prepared for the Confederate States, payment will be in money. Payment in specie required in all cases.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.—In reference to a paragraph in this paper of the 23d inst., a friend writes us that there are some valuable articles on the subject in the Patent Office Report of 1856, from page 21 to page 51—the Agricultural volume. We turned to the book for the purpose of making some extracts; but we know too little of the subject to know where to begin, and the whole is too long for insertion in these stirring times. We therefore merely refer, as above, to the book, of which doubtless many copies are to be found in the up country.

LEAD.—A friend far more familiar than we are with the mineral resources of North Carolina says, "I think our greatest want will be lead, as there is no mine of it open South of Missouri—I mean in any quantity. But urge your people to go to work making iron, that we may have plenty of cannon balls."

Altogether concurring in the last suggestion, we might be inclined to question the accuracy of the statement about lead, if we were not aware of the extent of our friend's statistical information. What does he say of Roswell King's Davidson Lead Mine? Some years ago a good deal of lead was sent to this town from that mine. Professor Emmons says that the working of that mine cost more than the proceeds were worth. But the principal objects were gold and silver. Perhaps it might pay to work for lead. At all events as lead is a necessity, if it can be had there it must be had, at any cost.

FIRE ARMS.—A correspondent inquires, "when is the manufacture of arms at Fayetteville to commence?"

We cannot answer the question. Some work is going on at the Arsenal, we believe, in the way of converting common muskets into the rifled pattern, making up cartridges, &c.

POWDER.—The same correspondent informs us that one of the powder mills in Pickens District, S. C., made only blasting powder for the railroad tunnel, and when the work on the tunnel was stopped the mill stopped also. The other mill, near Pickens C., H. makes all kinds of powder.

He adds, "It is a tedious and expensive process to make sulphur from iron or copper pyrites, but it is our only resource now. North Carolina mines furnish an immense amount of highly sulphurous pyrites. We have some saltpetre in this State and any quantity of the best woods for charcoal."

LINCOLN'S REVENUE.—The revenue collected at the port of New York in April amounted to only $1,643,300. It is usually from 2½ to 4 millions a month. It is estimated that the entire U. S. revenue this year will not exceed $25,000,000: whilst the expenses promise to reach hundreds of millions.

NO BLOCKADE.—Three British brigs arrived at Wilmington on Sunday, from Liverpool, Bologne, and Cardiff.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY.—The suspension of the University Magazine will necessarily interfere with the publication in a connected and durable form of the valuable papers on the History of North Carolina which Gov. Swain has from time to time contributed to its pages. One of these, intended for the May No., was in part printed when the work was suspended for reasons we have heretofore stated. It is a collection of "odds and ends"—of curious facts but little known even among the most learned of our own citizens. For instance, the title of Earl Granville included an area equal to three times the present domain of North Carolina, extending from the Southern boundary of Virginia, 36° 30′, to the parallel line of 35° 34′, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The intent and effect of the last section of the Bill of Rights, 1776, that "The property of the soil in a free government is one of the essential rights of the collective body of the people," was to confiscate this title. Gov. Swain has a dingy little printed phamphlet copy, 1806, of the late Judge Potter's opinion on the great question which grew out of this claim, and he has the late Judge Cameron's argument of the case, in manuscript.

It is a curious coincidence with the repeal by our present Legislature of the law requiring an oath to be taken by public officers to support the constitution of the United States, that in 1790, the year after that constitution was adopted by this State, both Houses of our Legislature "scornfully refused to take the oath to support it." They were still intent upon having certain amendments adopted, for the want of which they had for two years refused to give their assent to the constitution.

Gov. Swain says:—

"During the Revolutionary War, various acts and resolutions were passed, offering bounties to encourage the manufacture of saltpetre, gunpowder, salt, iron and munitions of war. In 1788 an act was passed "to encourage the building of iron works in this State;" (Iredell Rev., p. 644, C. 34;) and in 1789, a few weeks after the adoption by this State of the Federal Constitution, "An Act to encourage the manufacture of potash." (Iredell, p. 690, C. 61.)"

"The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions were never submitted in form to our Legislature. The following were no doubt, regarded as better suited to the state of political feeling among us at the time:—

Extract from the Journal of the House of Commons, 24th December 1798, (Printed Journal, p. 75)

"The General Assembly of North Carolina view with pain the Alien and Sedition Acts passed at the last Session of Congress of the United States. They conceive these acts as not only operating a violation of the principles of the constitution, but as being altogether improper and unnecessary; therefore

"Resolved, That the Senators of the State in the Congress of the United States be directed, and that the Representatives of the State be requested, to use every endeavor in their power to cause that the above mentioned acts be repealed without delay.

"Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolution by the earliest conveyance to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States.

The yeas and nays on the foregoing Resolutions were called for by Mr. Macon and seconded, which are as follows: (omitting the names,) yeas 58, nays 21." In the Senate the resolutions were rejected, 31 to 9.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer.

CHAPEL HILL, May 27, 1861.

***Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:* We have a report here of an attack on Wilmington, which I do not believe, but it brings to mind an incident of the last war with Great Britain. In the fall of 1813, great excitement prevailed and an attack on Wilmington was daily expected. A large body of troops were ordered down (among them the Independent Company to which I belonged.) At Fort Johnson and about Smithville, Federal Point and Wilmington, as well as memory serves me, there were over two thousand men. On a certain morning at break of day, an alarm gun was heard, drums beat to arms, the lines were formed—and there lay what appeared to be a British Sloop of war at anchor immediately opposite the market wharf, ports open and guns bristling out. She showed no colors, and the general impression was that the town was to be laid under contribution, which might very readily have been done. But the ship proved to be the American Privateer Gen. Armstrong, with a crew in mutiny. She had entered the harbor in the night, sailed up on a flood tide, and passed all the guards and fortifications unnoticed. The panic in Wilmington cannot be described. The banks did not recover from it until they sent all their specie up to Fayetteville. I trust with so vigilant an officer as Gen. Holmes, they will now keep a better look out.**

A SUFFICIENT REASON.—A country gentleman called at our office lately, as was his custom whenever he came to town, to beg a paper. The clerk told him the price was five cents. Why, said he, I have had a hundred papers, and you never charged me a cent before! Of course he did not get one. It will be hard to pay expenses of printing in these times, and impossible if we give away our papers.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—This "eternal sunshine" ex-functionary has written a letter contending for the "sacredness" of oaths of military officers; whereupon some one remarks that "he holds *military* oaths to be sacred, simply because it is the only kind of oath that he never took," and consequently never violated.

OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

THE KILLING OF COL. ELLSWORTH.—CURIOUS TRAGIC COINCIDENCE!

The Manassas Station correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer furnishes the most minute account which has yet reached us. Writing under date of May 25th, he says:

Alexandria, yesterday morning, by an unexampled stroke of military deception, was seized and occupied by the forces of the Lincoln Administration. Whether this movement was made to overawe the loyal citizens of the good old town who, on the preceding day, had so handsomely sustained the action of the Convention in joining the Commonwealth to the Southern Confederacy; whether to capture the Virginia troops stationed and the provisions stored there, or whether in connection with simultaneous attacks upon Harper's Ferry and Norfolk, of course it is impossible for one who escaped their clutches, with himself only scantly attired, to say.

About half-past 4 o'clock, a. m., a lieutenant from the U. S. steamer Pawnee, the guns of which had been threatening the city for the past three weeks, came ashore with a flag of truce, and proceeded under a guard to the commandant's headquarters, where, it is reported, he said that Federal troops were to enter the city; that bloodshed was to be avoided if possible, and that until 9 o'clock would be given for the evacuation of the place. At the time the lieutenant was at headquarters, nothing was to be seen, either by land or water, that at all indicated the approach of an enemy, but scarcely had he returned to his vessel, about five o'clock, when three steamers and numerous transports were noticed by the guard on the wharf, emerging from the mouth of the Eastern branch, and at the same moment the sentry on the Washington turnpike reported that large bodies of troops were crossing the Long Bridge. Orders were instantly issued for the assembling of the different companies, and for their concentration at an available point, for a speedy removal, as the idea of resistance would have been foolishness in the extreme; and much credit is due Colonel Territt, commanding officer, and the captains of the different companies, for the efficient manner in which the command was conducted from the city.

To prevent the seizure of the material of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, the cars and locomotives, large numbers of which had been brought down the road the night before, were stationed about three miles from the depot, and to them the Virginians marched with such baggage as the limited time allowed them afforded. But before they had left their assembling post the Northern forces had landed, and were rapidly spreading themselves over the town.

The Zouaves from New York constituted the principal part of the first instalment of invaders, and as soon as they were upon the wharf they separated into different portions, each of which took different positions. One proceeded up the line of the railroad to the depot, one to the intersection of Fairfax and Prince streets, and one, commanded by the famous Col. Ellsworth in person, to the Marshall House, from the top of which proudly floated the flag of the Confederate States. As this last portion arrived opposite the King street door of the hotel, a squad, headed by Ellsworth, broke from the ranks and rushed up the stairs for the purpose of tearing down the flag. They succeeded; but as Ellsworth was descending with his trophy under his arm, James Jackson, the proprietor of the hotel, who had been aroused by the noise of the rushing crowd, came from his room, but half dressed, with a double-barreled shot-gun in his hand, and as his eye caught sight of his prized and cherished banner, his gun came to his shoulder, and instantly the Colonel of a regiment, the leader of the Zouaves, the finest drill officer in the Lincoln host, was sent to his long account by a leaden messenger which went straight to his heart. Poor Jackson survived him but a moment. He was shot through the head, but, as he fell, he discharged the remaining barrel of his gun. The body of Ellsworth was carried to the wharf, escorted by a file of soldiers marching with reversed arms. What became of Jackson's body, your correspondent does not know. On the Little River Turnpike he met a carriage going to Alexandria for it. The U. S. flag soon replaced the Southern flag on the flag-staff of the Marshall House.

A sailor from one of the ships, in attempting to place an American flag upon the top of the pole at the market-house, fell and killed himself. The death of the man who removed the Southern flag, and the death of the man who attempted to raise the U. S. flag, in a State which had severed its connection with the Federal Government, constitute a curious, and may we not hope an instructing, coincidence.

A body of Artillery, formerly commanded by Col. Magruder, was sent across the county, above Alexandria, to cut off the Virginians, but they arrived at the railroad about fifteen minutes after our troops had passed. It is now rumored that this command has deserted, and is on its way to Richmond, to join its commander. Capt. Ball's company of Fairfax Cavalry were unable to leave Alexandria in time, and were consequently taken prisoners. They were handcuffed and carried to Washington.

A friend informs me that he saw them marched up Pennsylvania avenue.

Federal Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry swarm the streets of Alexandria, but it is said that no private property was disturbed.

After landing there was a good deal of rowdyism. The New York men, particularly the Fire Brigade, ran all over the city with their usual cry of "Hi!" "Hi!"

The telegraph office was the first place seized. Mr. Kates, the principal operator and manager, had just time to gather up his instruments and run around one corner as the villains rushed in at the door. The last heard from the office, the Lincoln agents were busily examining the despatches. They did not make a large haul, as only two days' despatches were left in the office, all the others, dating for weeks and months back, had been previously sent away to Richmond.

The telegraph office was rendered useless for work. Nothing was left but the key, which could not be wrenched from the table. Mr. Durnin, the junior operator, got the implements all safe in a buggy and passed the pickets at two o'clock. They are safe at Manassas Junction. The Manassas Gap operators immediately detached the wires to Alexandria, rendering it impossible for the enemy to learn anything from the interior.

It appears that Capt. Ball, of the Fairfax cavalry, had told his command that the Federal troops would not be there until eight o'clock, and a portion of them laid down to sleep. The consequence was that forty of these soldiers were taken prisoners. This event has created a disagreeable impression.

The flying artillery and cavalry from Washington came by the Chain Bridge—the other troops were landed from steamers. Their landing was well done. A spectator declares that the work was done in silence and with remarkable speed. He thinks the whole number were landed in five minutes.

Our sentinels and pickets at the Long Bridge fired on the steamers as they passed. All the riflemen down the side of the river did the same. It is not known whether they succeeded in killing any of the individuals on board.

Regarding the shooting of Ellsworth by Mr. Jackson, two statements are made. One is that Ellsworth had taken down the flag and was passing through Mr. Jackson's room with the flag wound around him. Mr. Jackson, who was in bed, demanded the cause of the intrusion, and Ellsworth cursed him; whereupon Jackson shot him down with a double barrell gun. The Zouaves then rushed in and murdered Mr. Jackson. Another account states that Jackson shot Ellsworth down with a pistol as he entered the house. Our informants, however, are satisfied that Ellsworth is killed.

Another account states that "Capt. Jackson was in bed when Lincoln's piratical crew went to his house to tear down his flag. He was aroused by the noise of persons in the hall, and on getting up and looking out, he saw Col. Ellsworth with his flag in his arms, (having been up on the Marshall House and taken it down.) followed by a dozen or more of his men. Capt. Jackson at once seized his double-barreled shot gun, and fired at Ellsworth, who fell dead on the flag. Thereupon Ellsworth's cut throats riddled poor Jackson with their bullets. Not satisfied with that, they hacked him most savagely with their sword bayonets."

The Richmond Examiner says:

From Alexandria we have an authentic statement of the facts relative to Mr. Jackson's death. His flag was visible from the White House, and Lincoln had expressed himself indignant at it. Ellsworth declared that he would bring it back to Lincoln's feet. Jackson had long determined to fight for his flag. He had arranged a swivel to sweep the stairs, and had a volcanic rifle, that would fire thirty times. If he had been aware of their approach, he would have killed many; unfortunately he was asleep when Ellsworth broke in with his villains. Awakened by the noise, Jackson seized a gun and rushed up stairs. The shooting took place at the top of his house. Ellsworth had got the flag and had it in his arms. When he met Jackson, he exclaimed, "This is my throphy!" Jackson cried, "And here is mine!" and throwing up his gun shot him through the heart. The flag was covered with blood. Jackson was shot through the head by a soldier posted down stairs. He died without pain. The soldiers mangled his dead body only.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.—Our city is in the greatest state of excitement. Col. Ellsworth's personal friend, Mr. Lincoln, is deeply affected by his death. The bells are tolling throughout the city. The public buildings are hung with mourning, and flags suspended at half-mast as tokens of regret. The remains are lying in state at the Navy Yard.

Orders have been issued by the War Department for the immediate recall of all the regular troops from New Mexico and Utah.

There are now 250,000 men under arms, in the pay of the United States.

RICHMOND, May 28, 1861.—Our city is quiet, but the people are hard at work. I need not tell your readers what they are doing, but if a patriot will exercise his imaginative faculties, to a small degree even, he will be at no loss to know what we are about.

We are anxiously awaiting news from Manassas Junction. The troops of the Confederate States and those of Old Abe are in such close proximity up there, that a conflict at any moment appears almost inevitable.

A gentleman who passed through Alexandria yesterday morning, confirms all the statements by telegraph regarding the brutal outrages of the New York Zouaves in that city. Stores and private dwellings have been broken open and robbed; respectable ladies have been ruthlessly violated, and the scoundrels hourly lock arms with negro women, parade the streets, and tell these sable inamorates that they desire to make wives of them. Surely a righteous God will not allow such scenes to pass without pouring out his avenging wrath upon the demons.

A gentleman here has seen a letter written by a friend in Washington, and sent on by private conveyance. It says that Winfield Scott is rapidly failing under the combined influences of Father Time and a disturbed mind. His step is feeble, his voice tremulous, and his whole system greatly enervated. A guilty conscience is evidently lashing him with great fury.—*Cor. Pet. Ex.*

RICHMOND, (Va.) May 29.—President Davis, accompanied by his nephew, Joseph Davis, of Mississippi, Col. Northrop, C S. A., and Senator Wigfall, of Texas, arrived here this morning. Gov. Letcher and the Executive Council received him at Petersburg early this morning. The President had an enthusiastic reception here by an immense assemblage, which he acknowledged in a short, but most appropriate speech. His presence here gives confidence and *unbounded* delight to our people.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, May 29.—Seven or eight of the Abolition pickets have been found dead at their posts in Fairfax county.

Each man who is allowed to depart from Alexandria is furnished with a pass, on the back of which is printed, "the bearer of this, in accepting it, pledges on his word of honor his loyalty to the United States. If found afterwards in arms against the Union, his penalty will be death."

Scouting parties of Lincoln troops have been seen two miles above Springfield Station, on the Orange and Alexandria R. R. [Springfield is nine miles west of Alexandria.—Journal.]

One of Gen. Bonham's pickets (not one of his aids, as some of the papers published,) was killed.

The Troops at Newports News—A despatch from Portsmouth dated at 12 o'clock Monday night, says:

Three thousand troops, up to the present time, were landed at Newports News since the morning.

Six steamers, five of them side-wheel and one propeller, are there, besides a large number of transports returning.

[Newports News is the point, on the Eastern side, at which the James river empties into Hampton Roads. It is 8 or 4 miles from Hampton.]

Hampton occupied.—A gentlemen who arrived here, yesterday, from Williamsburg, states that the barbarians who landed at Newports News, on Monday, marched to Hampton, and are now occupying that place—the families residing there having previously abandoned their houses.—*Richmond Whig, 29th.*

Trouble in Baltimore.—A dispatch from Washington of the 24th, to New York, says:

"Government has startling intelligence from Baltimore. Loud and prominent Union men are secretly abetting the Secessionists. Their names and plans are known."

The tyrants are in constant dread of the uprising of the people. They may set two soldiers to watch every freeman, and they will still have the trembles. They cannot in a day or a year shackle a free people.

Enemies in the Camp —WASHINGTON, May 24.—It is reported that the steamer Mount Vernon, which carried down a portion of the New York Firemen Zouaves today, nearly sunk before reaching Alexandria. She was secretly injured at the Navy Yard.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—The intelligence of the invasion of Virginia has aroused a new spirit in South Carolina. Seven regiments of volunteers immediately offered to start, and in less than ten days would be on the march.

Gen. Beauregard has relinquished his command of the federal forces in South Carolina, having been called to another post. Col. R. H. Anderson is now in command of the forces on the islands and around the harbor at Charleston. Major D. R. Jones, assistant Adjutant General, accompanies Gen. Beauregard to Corinth, Mississippi.

President Davis passed through Wilmington yesterday, arriving at half past one and leaving at three. He was rather indisposed but not seriously. He made a few remarks, excusing himself from any long speech on account of the state of his health, which precluded any severe effort. His remarks were clear, statesmanlike and to the point; hopeful and indeed confident in the success of our cause, but not boastful or arrogant.

Col. Wigfall of Texas also spoke, and at considerable more length than the President. He was frequently interrupted by applause. We did not hear all of his remarks and attempt no report.

The crowd at the depot was, of course, great; greater, in fact, than we had ever seen there before The ladies were out in full force Capt Savage's very fine company of State Troops was also on the ground. Mr Davis looks little different from what he has done any time for some years past, but he is greatly older looking than he was when we first saw him on the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's funeral.

A private coach was provided for the Presidential party. At 3 o'clock the train started amid much enthusiasm, and President Davis went off on his direct route to the new temporary seat of government of the Confederate States. We presume he is now in Richmond, where he has been anxiously looked for, and will be warmly welcomed.

P. S. We learn that the President and suite arrived at Richmond this morning at 8 o'clock—all well—and he was received with great demonstrations of enthusiasm.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The First North Carolina Regiment left this city Friday night, for York river. On arriving at West Point, Julius Sadler, a private in the company from Charlotte, was discovered to be missing. A squad of men was sent back to look for him, who discovered his body on the track, about ten miles below Richmond. It was shockingly mangled. The deceased must, necessarily, have been standing upon one of the platforms, and, missing his footing, have fallen under the wheels of the heavily loaded train. His remains were brought to the city, placed in a metalic burial case, and sent to North Carolina for interment. The deceased was about twenty-one years of age.—*Letter from Richmond.*

The news of Ellsworth's death by the gallant and heroic Jackson, of the Marshall House, had caused great excitement throughout the entire North. The Abolitionists rave terribly, and swear to avenge his death, but they will take good care to stay where they are, lest they share Ellsworth's fate.

There was a righteous retribution in the fate of the wretch, Ellsworth. In getting up his company of ruffians in New York, in order to stimulate them to enlist, he stated, publicly, if any of them had gold watches, they had better leave them behind, as the gentlemen of Virginia were in the habit of wearing very fine articles of that kind! He met, in the first hour of his ruthless invasion, the fate he deserved—a dog's death!

THE LATE HIGH POINT MAIL ROUTE.—The P. M. at Asheborough writes us that the Observers of the 9th and 13th were received by a casual hand from Carthage, that of the 16th was received in due time by Raleigh and Pittsboro,' whilst that of the 20th failed. We have been sending to Asheborough and other offices in that section by way of Raleigh ever since it was clear that the contractor on the High Point road was utterly inefficient; and why the paper of the 20th miscarried we cannot tell. The Postmaster here is fully alive to the propriety of seeking another route than the plank road for all mail matter in that direction, and has acted accordingly.

There is a semi-weekly mail from Raleigh, (leaving the railroad at Morrisville,) via Pittsborough, St. Lawrence, Marley's Mills, Reed Creek, Franklinsville, Cedar Falls to Asheborough, and thence to Lexington. Also, a weekly mail from Greensborough to Asheborough, via Fentriss's, Centre, and New Salem—leaving Greensborough on Saturday morning and returning the next day.

We have reason to hope that the plank road route to High Point will soon be re-established, under an efficient contractor, but reduced to semi-weekly instead of tri-weekly service.

Ordered to Norfolk.—The Second Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, which passed through this city to Richmond on Thursday night last, was yesterday ordered to Norfolk by Maj. Gen. Lee, and re-passed through here last evening about 6 o'clock to that city. We re-publish the names of the field officers, companies and commanders.

OFFICERS.

Colonel—Solomon Williams.
Lieut. Colonel—Edward Cantwell.
Major—A W Burton.
Quartermaster—W T Alston.
" Sergeant—William Powell.
Commissary—W T Arrington.
" Sergeant—S T Williams.

THE REGIMENT.

1. Warren Guards—Capt. Wade.
2. Granville Greys—Capt. Wortham.
3. Halifax Light Infantry—Capt. Whitaker.
4. Cleveland Guards.—Capt. Fulton.
5. Lumberton Guards—Capt. Norment.
6. Duplin Rifles—Capt. Kenan.
7. Nash boys—Capt. Williams.
8. Warren Rifles—Capt. Jones.
9. Townesville Guards—Capt. Coleman.
10. Catawba Rifles—Capt. Ray.

All the companies are well armed and fully equipped, and there are no braver, more respectable, more intelligent and more high-minded men. The Regiment numbers over 1000 strong.

Petersburg Express 27th.

Passion for Office.—We learn (says the Raleigh Standard) from our exchanges in the State, and appearances here indicate that it is true, that our State authorities are at this time besieged and pressed from morning till night, if not from night till morning, with office-seekers. At this juncture there are many important offices to fill. There are always enough idle, unfit men, who are exceedingly clamorous for office at such times. Hence if the important offices to be filled are supplied with the *right men*, it is absolutely necessary for them and their friends to come to Raleigh and press their claims from morning till night. It is a severe tax upon any decent man's modesty and sense of propriety to do it, but *we warn all true men of the State*, if the right men fill the right places at this time, *this course must be adopted.* The State Journal of this City openly avows, *that a certain class of men must be provided for.* If so, *that other large class must do the drudgery and the fighting.*

Who claim the Offices?—We observe that our old friend, Mr. Robinson, late of the Goldsboro' Tribune and the Rough Notes, has become Associate Editor of the State Journal. He is a bold writer. In his salutatory, he makes the following strange disclosure of the *party programme:*

"We have no desire to conceal, however, that we think it the duty of that power, whenever exercised, to remember those men who have so long labored to place the State in its present position."

The Greensborough Patriot also notices this recommendation of Gov. Ellis's organ to confine all appointments to one party, and says:—

"From the appointments made up to this time, it is very certain that these men have been remembered, and if the course as recommended is carried out as heretofore, to the exclusion of all but the original secessionists, he and the appointing power may rest assured that a storm of indignation will be raised, that it will not be very easy to quell."

More Privateer Prizes.—Already the privateers from this port have reaped a harvest. This morning three ships have been captured by two privateers, and the net monetary results are $280,000. Good work that for forty-eight hours!

N. O. Delta, 18th.

The same paper informs us that two of these prizes consist of the ship Marshall, in ballast, Capt. Sprague, from Havre, via Key West; the ship Enoch Train, Capt. Burwell, from Singapore; cargo, 4,425 sacks of salt.

A Prize.—The schooner W. A. Atwater, in the employ of the Federal Government, was captured by the Beauregard Rifles, of Apalachicola, on the 8th inst., at Cedar Keys, and brought as a prize to Apalachicola, arriving there on the 12th. Dispatches were sent to the Secretary of War at Montgomery, in relation to the seizure, and the vessel was held subject to the order of the Government.—*Savannah Republican.*

More Treachery in Baltimore.—On the evening of the 20th instant, the federal troops went to the cemetery in Baltimore and "excavated" about 4,000 muskets and 3,000 pikes that had been buried there by the citizens to keep them from being used for their subjugation by the tools of the Black Republican despot. The muskets and pikes were taken in forty wagons to Fort McHenry.

The day of retribution, it is to be hoped, is not far off, when the brave and true of Maryland will redeem their State from the Vandals who now control it without a murmur of disapprobation from the traitor Hicks.—*Pet. Express.*

Waterproof Cloth for Soldier's Overcoats.—Twenty thousand tunics, rendered waterproof, and yet porous, were served out to the French army during the late war with Russia. They were prepared after the following recipe:

Take 2 lbs. 4 oz. of alum, and dissolve it in 10 gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. They form a precipitate of the sulphate of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clean water and then dried again.

This preparation enables the cloth to repel water like the feathers of a duck's back, and yet allows the perspiration to pass somewhat freely through it, which is not the case with gutta percha or India rubber cloth.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS—RULES FOR HEALTH.

The following excellent rules for soldiers for the preservation of health during a campaign, are written by Dr. Hall, editor of the "New York Journal of Health."

Soldier's Health.—1. In any ordinary campaign, sickness disables or destroys three times as many as the sword.

2. On a march, from April to November, the entire clothing should be a colored flannel shirt, with a loosely buttoned collar, cotton drawers, woollen pantaloons, shoes and stockings, and a light colored felt hat, with broad brim, to protect the neck, eyes, and face from the glare of the sun and from the rain, and a substantial but not heavy coat when off duty.

3. Sun-stroke may be prevented by wearing a silk handkerchief in the hat or a white linen hood hat-cover, extending like a cape over the neck and shoulders.

4. Colored blankets are best; and if lined with brown drilling, the warmth and durability are doubled, while the protection against dampness, from lying on the ground, is almost complete.

5. Never lie or sit down on the grass or bare earth for a moment; rather use your hat—a handkerchief even is a great protection. The warmer you are, the greater need for this precaution, as a damp vapor is immediately generated, to be absorbed by the clothing, and to cool you off too rapidly.

6. While marching or on other active duty, the more thirsty you are, the more essential it is to safety of life itself, to rinse out the mouth two or three times, and then take a swallow of water at a time, with short intervals. A brave French general, on a forced march, fell dead on the instant, by drinking largely of cold water, when snow was on the ground.

7. Abundant sleep is essential to bodily efficiency, and to that alertness of mind which is all important in an engagement; and few things more certainly and more effectually prevent sound sleep than eating heartily after sundown, especially after a heavy march or desperate battle.

8. Nothing is more certain to secure endurance and capability of long continued effort than the avoidance of every thing as a drink except cold water, not excluding coffee at breakfast. Drink even cold water very slowly.

9. After any sort of exhausting effort, a cup of coffee, hot or cold, is an admirable sustainer of the strength, until nature begins to recover herself.

10. Unless after a long abstinence or great fatigue, do not eat very heartily just before a great undertaking; because the nervous power is irresistably drawn to the stomach to manage the food eaten, thus drawing off that supply which the brain and muscles so much need.

11. If persons will drink brandy, it is incomparably safer to do so *after* an effort than before; for it can only give a transient strength, lasting but a few minutes; but as it can never be known how long any given effort is to be kept in continuance, and if longer than the few minutes, the body becomes more feeble than it would have been without the stimulus, it is clear that its use *before* an effort is always hazardous, and is always unwise.

12. Never go to sleep, especially after a great effort, even in hot weather, without some covering over you.

13. Under all circumstances, rather than lie down on the bare ground, lie in the hollow of two logs placed together, or across several smaller pieces of wood, laid side by side; or sit on your hat, leaning against a tree. A nap of ten or fifteen minutes in that position will refresh you more than an hour on the bare earth, with the additional advantage of perfect safety.

14. A *cut* is less dangerous than a bullet wound and heals more rapidly.

15. If from any wound the blood spirts out in jets, instead of a steady stream, you will die in a few minutes unless it is remedied; because an artery has been divided, and that takes the blood direct from the fountain of life. To stop this instantly, tie a handkerchief or other cloth very loosely between the wound and the heart; put a stick, bayonet or ramrod between the skin and the handkerchief, and twist it around until the surgeon arrives.

16. If the blood flows in a slow, regular stream, a vein has been pierced, and the handkerchief must be on the other side of the wound from the heart; that is, below the wound.

17. A bullet through the abdomen (belly or stomach) is more certainly fatal than if aimed at the head or heart; for in the latter cases the ball is often glanced off by the bone, or follows round it under the skin; but when it enters the stomach or bowels, from any direction, death is inevitable under almost all circumstances, but is scarcely ever instantaneous. Generally the person lives a day or two with perfect clearness of intellect, often not suffering greatly. The practical bearing of this statement in reference to the great future is clear.

18. Let the whole beard grow, but not longer than some three inches. This strengthens and thickens its growth, and thus makes a more perfect protection for the lungs against dust, and of the throat against winds and cold in winter, while in the summer a greater perspiration of the skin is induced with an increase of evaporation; hence, greater coolness of the parts on the outside, while the throat is less feverish, thirsty and dry.

19. Avoid fats and all fat meats in summer, and on all warm days.

20. Whenever possible, take a plunge into any lake or running stream every morning, as soon as you get up; if none at hand, endeavor to wash the body all over as soon as you leave your bed, for personal cleanliness acts like a charm against all diseases, always either warding them off altogether, or greatly mitigating their severity and shortening their duration.

21. Keep the hair of the head closely cut, say within an inch and a half of the scalp in every part, repeated on the first of each month, and wash the whole scalp plentifully in cold water every morning.

22. Wear woolen stockings and easy fitting shoes, keeping the toe and finger nails always cut moderately close.

23. It is more important to wash the feet well every night, than to wash the face and hands of mornings; because it aids to keep the skin and nails soft, and to prevent chafings, blisters and corns, all of which greatly interfere with a soldier's duty.

24. The most universally safe position, after all stunnings, hurts and wounds, is that of being placed on the back, the head being elevated three or four inches only; aiding more than any one thing else can do to equalize and restore the proper circulation of the blood.

25. The more weary you are after a march or other work, the more easily will you take cold, if you remain still after it is over, unless, the moment you cease motion, you throw a coat or blanket over your shoulders. This precaution should be taken in the warmest weather, especially if there is even a slight air stirring.

26. The greatest physical kindness you can show a severely wounded comrade is first to place him on his back, and then run with all your might for some water to drink; not a second ought to be lost. If no vessel is at hand, take your hat; if no hat, off with your shirt, wring it out once, tie the arms in a knot, as also the lower end, thus making a bag open at the neck only. A fleet person can carry a bucketful half a mile in this way. I've seen a dying man clutch at a single drop of water, from the fingers' end, with the voraciousness of a famished tiger.

27. If wet to the skin by rain or by swimming rivers, keep in motion until the clothes are dried and no harm will result.

28. Whenever it is possible, do, by all means, when you have to use water for cooking or drinking from ponds or sluggish streams, boil it well, and when cool, shake it or stir it so that the oxygen of the air shall get to it, which greatly improves it for drinking. This boiling arrests the process of fermentation which arises from the presence of organic and inorganic impurities, thus tending to prevent cholera and all bowel diseases. If there is no time for boiling, at least strain it through a cloth, even if you have to use a shirt or trowser-leg.

29. Twelve men are hit in battle, dressed in red, where there are only five, dressed in a bluish grey, a difference of more than two to one; green, seven; brown, six.

30. Water can be made almost ice-cool in the hottest weather by closely enveloping a filled canteen or other vessel, with woolen cloth kept plentifully wetted and exposed.

31. While on a march, lie down the moment you halt for rest; every minute spent in that position refreshes more than five minutes standing or loitering about.

32. A daily evacuation of the bowels is indispensable to bodily health, vigor and endurance; this is promoted in many cases by stirring a tablespoonful of corn (Indian) meal in a glass of water, and drinking it on rising in the morning.

33. Loose bowels, namely, acting more than once a day, with a feeling of debility afterward, is the first step toward cholera; the best remedy is instant and perfect quietude of body, eating nothing but boiled rice, with or without boiled milk; in more decided cases, a woolen flannel, with two thicknesses in front, should be bound tightly around the abdomen, especially if marching is a necessity.

34. To have "been to the wars," is a life-long honor, increasing with advancing years, while to have died in defence of your country will be the boast and the glory of your children's children.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

STARVING THE SOUTH.

We scarcely take up a Northern paper without observing remarks on the scarcity of provisions in the South. Flour, bacon, beef, and such articles, they tell us, are extravagantly high, and that our troops are without the necessary supplies.

Truly, Yankee ingenuity is amazing. It would doubtless be grateful to them to believe that what they cannot accomplish by arms, they may perhaps do by starving us out; and yet of this small consolation we must deprive them. Without knowing the amount of provisions in the Southern States, when our supplies from the Northwest were cut off, a temporary rise tool place in our markets; but we have now ascertained that we have sufficient quantities, and prices have rather declined. We may safely say that Virginia, Tennessee, and the other Southern States, without including Kentucky and Missouri, can furnish all the provisions necessary for the South.

Our patriotic planters are determined, by the help of Providence, to raise in profusion every article of food that we may need; and if we are not mistaken, the Northwestern States will henceforward be under the necessity of seeking elsewhere a market for such articles as we have generally purchased of them.

Any Yankee who desires to become acquainted with the capacities of the South for raising its own provisions, can learn enough from the last census to convince him how utterly hopeless is the idea of starving out the South.

A correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" makes the following interesting comparison between the productive power of each section, compiled from the statistics of 1850. We commend it to those Northerners who harp on the poverty of the South:

"I will select, first, South Carolina to run the parallel with, for several reasons, the chief of which are that she has been supposed to produce nothing but cotton and rice, and she is the most derided and contemned of all the slaveholding States. Not many persons are aware that this State alone produces five-sixths nearly of all the rice grown, but the seventh census of 1850 shows that to be the fact; besides nearly all the rice, she produces wheat to within 3,000 bushels of all produced by the six New England States together. She produces almost as much corn as the State of New York, and 6,000,000 of bushels of that grain more than all the New England States together, for she produced upwards of 16,000,000 of bushels. She produced more oats than Maine; more by 1,000,000 of bushels than Massachusetts; more than 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes over and above what Maine produced; more beans and peas by one hundred and eighty thousand bushels than all the Northern States together, except New York; more beef cattle than Pennsylvania by 1,740, and almost as many as all the New England States together; more sheep than Iowa and Wisconsin by 10,690; more hogs than New York by 47,251, more than Pennsylvania by 25,137, and 86,000 more than all the New England States, with New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin and California in the bargain; more horses and mules by 10,000 than Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island together; besides all which she produces largely of oxen, cows, and a variety of products of the smaller kinds.

Virginia and North Carolina produced jointly 13,363,000 bushels of wheat, or 241,000 bushels more than the great wheat State of New York, or a quantity equal to the whole product of the six New England States, with New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin all put together. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee produced 115,471,593 bushels of corn, a quantity exceeding by 300,000 bushels the joint product of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Tennessee alone produced 16,500 more hogs than all the six New England States, with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Iowa and Michigan, for the State produced 3,104,800 hogs, while the eleven Northern States named produced but 3,088,394. Most people have thought that the North was really the hog producing section, but such is by no means the fact—the whole number of hogs produced in 1850 was 30,316,608—of which the slaveholding States furnished 20,770,730, or more than two-thirds of the whole.

It will doubtless surprise many persons to be told that the seven gulf or cotton States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, produced 45,187 more beef cattle than the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, altogether; but such is the fact, for the census of 1850 tells us that these 7 cotton States produced 3,327,489 beef cattle, while the 13 Northern States named produced but 3,312,327.

A single glance at the live stock columns of the seventh census will prove to the inquirer that the slaveholding States produce more beef cattle than the non-slaveholding by 1,782,587. That while the North produced 3,541,121 cows, the South produced 2,829,810. That the Northern States produce 866,397 work oxen, against 820,240 produced by the Southern States. That while the North produced 2,310,961 horses and mules—the South produced 259,358 more, for the Southern production was 2,570,320.

A STRONG APPEAL.

The following letter addressed by Mrs. A. J. Donelson to Gen. Scott, appears in the Memphis Bulletin, of the 19th May:

MEMPHIS, April 29, 1861.

Gen. Scott—Dear Sir:—I address you not as a stranger. I was introduced to you in 1834, at the White House, by President Jackson, as "my niece, Miss Martin, of Tennessee." In 1835 I married Lewis Randolph, a grandson of President Jefferson. In 1837 he died; and in 1841 I married Major Andrew J. Donelson, whom you will remember. In 1852 I saw you frequently in Washington.

I write to you, Gen. Scott, as the only man in the country who can arrest the civil war now begun. When it was announced that "Gen. Scott had resigned," a thrill of joy ran through the South. Cannon told the glad tidings, and my heart said, "God bless him." Now it is said "you will never fight under any other than the Star-Spangled Banner." We have loved that banner. We have loved the Union. But the Union is gone, and forever, and I wept as each star left the field of blue, and set in night. Now we have another field of blue, and soon our fifteen stars will shine upon our sight. The stripes are all that is left of the banner you have borne victorious in many battles.

Of you I may ask it, but not of the usurper and his Abolition band, who now desecrate the honored place once filled by our Washington, Jefferson and Jackson—of Gen. Scott I ask it—stop this war. Say to the North, you shall not shed your brothers' blood. The sons of Tennessee and the South have buckled on their armor, and are ready for the fight. We will fight this battle: every man, woman and child, to the last cent in our pockets, and the last drop of blood in our veins. The North boasts of its strength. If this boast be well founded, it were *cowardice* to destroy the weak. But "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong!" God will defend us when our husbands and sons go forth to repel the invaders of our homes, our rights and our soil. Then count the cost, Hero of Battles, and let after ages bless you.

ELIZABETH A. DONELSON.

The Old North State Comes.—North Carolina has come—has come home where she belongs, to a place under the sheltering folds of the banner of the Confederacy. Slow, but sure, she comes with unanimous accord. She is in the arms of the Confederacy, stretched wide to embrace and welcome her, one of the most ancient and well tried of the Southern sisterhood. Now the roll of the States of the Confederacy numbers eleven, and the banner of the "Stars and Bars" displays a brilliant constellation which gladdens the heart and confirms the faith and confidence of the patriot. Though one of the last which assumed its inevitable place, the star of North Carolina is a bright one. Its magnitude is of the fourth degree. The State is exceeded in population by but three of the Confederacy—Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee, and excels all the rest.

By the accession of North Carolina we gain an addition to the population of the nation of 661,586 freemen and 331,081 slaves—a total of 992,667; and there are at least 75,000 fighting men among them, to rally for a tug of war. So the gain of North Carolina is no trifling matter. The aggregate population of the eleven United States of the Confederacy is now about 9,150,000. Nine millions of people cannot very well be whipped on their own soil—particularly Southern people.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

A Prize.—The Schooner Willet S. Robbins, Capt. Robt. Monroe, from the West Indies, bound to New York, loaded with Molasses and Sugar, was taken at Portsmouth [N. C.] last week by a part of Capt. Sparrow's Company, and has been ordered to Newbern. We understand that the cargo will be stored there for the use of the soldiers. The vessel, we suppose, will be sold.

Washington [N. C.] Dispatch.

The Privateers and Their Prizes.—The following is a correct list of the prizes that have been brought into our port up to this time: Prizes of the steamship Calhoun—the ship Milan, from Liverpool, with 1500 sacks salt, vessel worth about $20,000; bark Ocean Eagle, from Rockland, Maine, with a cargo of lime, worth about $20,000; schooner Ella, from Tampico for Pensacola, with a cargo of bananas, oranges, &c., vessel and cargo worth about $5000.

Prizes of the armed steamer V. H. Ivy—ship Marathon, from Marseilles, in ballast, worth $35,000; ship Abalino from Boston, with a cargo of ice, vessel worth about $20,000.

Prizes of the armed steamer Music—the Marshall, a splendid new ship from Havre, in ballast, worth at least $50,000; ship John H. Jarvis, from Liverpool, in ballast, worth about $20,000.

A number of our prominent citizens own stock in these lucky privateers, and they have never known before such a profitable business. Their investments have been more than doubled in a week, and will probably go on like a snow ball rolling down a long hill. This great success, too, will give vast encouragement to many capitalists who have not yet embarked in privateering, to do so. As the distant squadrons of the United States navy have been generally recalled, and the North has no war vessels, to spare for the protection of its ships, every sea on the globe is a fruitful field for captures, and at the end of the war the South will have a splendid commercial marine of prizes within her own ports.—*N. O. Bee.*

More Army Resignations.—The following resignations of army officers have been recently accepted:

Colonel Fauntleroy, Major Larkin Smith, Captain Wm. B. Blair, Lieut. C. B. Stuart, J. A. D'Lagnel, and Assistant Surgeon A. M. Fauntleroy, of Virginia; Capt. J. P. McCown, of Tennessee; Lieuts. Mercer, Anderson and Cone, of Georgia, Robinson, of North Carolina, Haskell, of D. C.; Surgeons Crowell and Anderson, and Lieut. T. K. Jackson, of South Carolina. Besides these the resignations of Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, a son of Capt. Sidney S. Lee, late of the navy; of Lieut. Frank Huger, a son of Col. Huger, and of Captain Thos. Jordan, Assistant Quartermaster, have been announced.

Richmond Caps.—We have before us a specimen of percussion caps, made by machinery, at the Sewing-Machine Works, on Cary street, under the direction of Mr. S. H. DeBow, the quality of which, so far as we can judge, is equal to the requirements of the service for which they are made. The South is now independent of the world for a supply of percussion caps. There are several factories in constant operation in different parts of the Confederacy, and, instead of a deficiency, we will have a surplus for exportation. Keep up the blockade, Old Abe. There is nothing like it for bringing out the ingenuity of our people.

Mr. Joseph Laidley, of this city, is manufacturing detonating powder for charging percussion caps.—*Richmond Whig.*

Save Your Seeds.—Planters and gardeners must not rely as heretofore on getting their garden seeds from the Northern States. We advise them to be very careful in saving a good supply of all kinds, as they will soon be ripe. Plant a late crop of Irish potatoes; they will make seed potatoes, if nothing more. Look to your interests in time.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Tall "Boy."—William Haley (6 feet 10 inches in height,) is a member of Captain Wm. White's company of Washington county "Mountain Boys," now encamped in Abingdon. Haley is an old hand at "soldiering," and is as familiar with the smell of "burnt gunpowder" as with that of "toasting coffee," having fought the Mexican guerillas from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital, under Major Lally and Capt. (now Colonel) Cummings, in many desperate conflicts.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

SEVENTH DAY—Monday, May 27.

On motion of Mr. Ward,

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into and report some practicable mode of examination of applicants for the office of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons of the Military regiments of the State, and report the same to this Convention, by resolution or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Speed the following:

WHEREAS, This Convention has been invested with supreme power to meet an extraordinary and dangerous emergency, and to exert its best energy to secure the safety and promote the welfare of the Commonwealth, unbiassed by any influence that *might* arise from the proposed political advancement of any of its members, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention will not confer any appointment of political trust or profit upon any of its members.

Mr. Kittrell proposed to add, "Members of the last General Assembly, and Congress of the late U. States."

Mr. Osborne moved to postpone indefinitely.

The resolution was discussed at length.

Mr. Speed said that more attention seemed to be given to the question of, "who shall represent North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States," than to the necessary defence of the State against the invading foe; the people have sent delegates to represent them in the Convention, and they ought not to be sent away as members of Congress; nor should they spend their time in going from room to room, log-rolling, and in turning the stone for those who have axes to grind. The time had come when it should be understood that North Carolina had a circumference as well as a centre, and that there were people and interests to be legislated for, besides those in and around the capitol. He would not speak of all he had heard—perhaps it might not be well founded; but, if one-half be true, it would be sufficient to sink this administration so low that the hand of resurrection could never reach it. If it be necessary to fill public offices with members of this body, in the name of God, let it be done at once, and let the Convention go on to the discharge of its duties.

Mr. Osborne said, the subject of who shall be elected to the Congress at Montgomery had never been agitated in his presence, and if the gentleman had seen anything of the log-rolling he speaks of, he has seen more than I have. He was opposed to the resolution, because he wished to maintain unanimity in the Convention, for the protection of the interests of the State. He was unwilling to be restricted in his choice of delegates to Congress, and thought the proposition degrading to this body. He knows it is difficult to forget old party ties, but he would be willing to vote for one to whom he had formerly been opposed. He mentioned the names of the gentleman from Orange, (Mr. Graham,) the gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Badger,) and the gentleman from Guilford, (Mr. Gilmer,) and said he would not like to be debarred the privilege of voting for either of these, if he wished to do so.

Mr. Kittrell said, a large portion of the talent of the State is embodied in this Convention, and it would be unjust and injurious to the State to thus deprive her of the services of such men.

Mr. Speed rejoined. He said it is rumored in the streets and the hotels, and even in this hall, that men are wire-working and log-rolling for the office of member of Congress, and it is strange that the gentleman from Mecklenburg, (Mr. Osborne) has not heard it. It is very strange, too, if the gentleman has buried all party feeling, that he should allude to three prominent gentlemen on this floor, heretofore acting with the party opposed to that of the gentleman. He thought it unnecessary to come to the Convention to select delegates to Congress, because North Carolina had as much talent out of the Convention as in it. But, if the resolution be wrong, why, vote it down, but at all events, get clear of this matter; elect the delegates to Congress, and let others take their places who have no glittering star ahead of them, and who will attend to the business for which they are sent here.

Mr. Rayner thought it would be better that the resolution should lie on the table: it may be necessary to extend it—he thought he should go for it; but he suggested that the end might be obtained by each member rising in his place and declaring he will not accept any other office while a member of the Convention. Mr. R. said he was surprised at the remarks of the gentleman from Mecklenburg, (Mr. Osborne,) in alluding to three prominent gentlemen of this body. Was it a bid? He thought this sort of allusion wrong—that a certain journal in this city had enumerated the *great men* of the Convention, and in the category had placed the names of two gentlemen who were never in any legislative body before, while the gentleman from Orange (Mr. Graham,) was at the tail of the list, and the gentleman from Caswell, (Mr. Brown,) and the gentleman from Granville, (Mr. Venable,) were not even named.

Mr. Spruill of Bertie favored the resolution. He was sent here by men of all parties and hoped that others who preach the burial of party feeling, will practice what they preach. He thought there were plenty of men out of the Convention to fill the offices required.

Mr. Barnes moved to lay them on the table. The motion prevailed. Yeas 60, Nays 36.

A message was received from the Governor, but not read.

Mr. Arrington offered a resolution to appoint a Secretary of War, to take charge of the military affairs of the State.

Mr. Arrington said there is great dissatisfaction in regard to the management of the military affairs of the State; owing to the condition of the Governor's health, he could not give the necessary attention to the duties devolving upon him, and the appointment of a Secretary of War might give satisfaction and restore confidence.

Mr. Rayner desired to ask Mr. Graham, who, he doubted not, was fully capable of giving the desired information, how the military affairs of the State were managed from the commencement of the war of the revolution, to the adoption of the federal constitution in 1789.

Mr. Graham replied, giving a clear and explicit answer to the inquiry. He said, that while he was up, he would venture the suggestion that one intelligent, responsible head of the military operations would be better than a military board, where the responsibility and the counsels are divided. The Convention ought to act in this matter at once. The General Assembly, in consequence of the revival of the old Constitution, by the abrogation of the Constitution of the U. S., has the sole power to appoint all military officers, except those of companies which are elected by the rank and file, and that the elections for field officers under the act of the late extra session, are null and void, and the Convention ought to take steps to legalize these elections.

Mr. Biggs asked if the adoption of the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States does not modify the State Constitution on this subject.

Mr. Graham thought not, because the troops that have been raised, are independent of the general Southern army—they are North Carolina troops.

Mr. Badger said he hoped the resolution would lie over for consideration. The creation of the office of Secretary of War will be of no practical utility: it will only be creating another salaried officer, without the effect of removing the dissatisfaction of the public. There is nothing in the name that imparts power to the officer.

Mr. Arrington insisted on the passage of the resolution. There is dissatisfaction throughout the State at the manner in which our military affairs are conducted. The effect of the resolution will be to give satisfaction; that this office shall be first created, and then the Military Board abolished. This Board did not answer the end designed; a man might seek information on any subject relating to military matters, and be referred from one to another, until he would spend the day in his efforts, and be about as wise at night as he was in the morning.

Mr. Batchelor was unwilling by implication to cast censure upon the Military Board who had not yet had sufficient time to show what they would do. Give them a chance, and if they do not perform their duty, then take steps to remove them.

Mr. Badger said he did not oppose the object of the resolution, but in its present form he thought it would not accomplish the object. It does not define the powers of the Secretary, and hence there will be a doubt as to whether the Governor is subordinate to the Secretary, or the Secretary to the Governor. He thought it would be better to let it lie over.

Mr. Jones of Rowan thought all this discussion, and that on other matters, this morning, ought to have been in secret session. He had never voted for Gov. Ellis, and never had his confidence, but he thinks he has not had fair play, nor has the military Board. This discussion is calculated to create distrust in our public officers, and therefore, ought to have been conducted with closed doors.

Mr. Badger said, his friend from Rowan was "entirely beside the cushion," he had not said a word disparaging to the Governor, nor to the military Board But it seems the public has not confidence in the management of our military affairs, yet there is no proposition for a vote of censure. One of two things should be done—either to get clear of those who have given so much dissatisfaction, or to vindicate their actions. He was not responsible for the discussion being conducted in open session.

The resolution was finally laid upon the table.

Mr. Graham, a resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish to this Convention a copy of the census statistics of North Carolina as taken under the Government of the United States in the year 1860. Adopted.

The Convention then, by a vote of 58 to 42, went into secret session.

TUESDAY, May 28.

Mr Holden introduced resolutions, requesting of the Governor information concerning certain rumors of the invasion of the State by Northern forces, state of defences, &c., which were read in part, and on suggestion of Mr Biggs, were withdrawn, to be considered in secret session.

By Mr Battle of Edgecombe, an ordinance to amend the Constitution of the State, concerning appropriations and the indebtedness of the State. Laid on the table.

By Mr Thomas of Jackson, a resolution for the appointment of a committee of 7, to inquire into the propriety of amending the constitution in regard to the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Adopted.

By Mr Thomas of Carteret, a resolution to instruct the Military committee to inquire and report concerning the state of defences at Beaufort Harbor, and of the propriety of furnishing arms to the Militia in that neighborhood. Adopted.

By Mr Smith of Halifax, an ordinance to provide for the defence of the sea-board, by raising east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, six Regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry, to be armed by the State.

By Mr Manning, a resolution for a committee to inquire into the propriety of connecting the Deep River Coal-fields and Iron-mines with the Railroad system of this State. Adopted.

On motion of Mr Howard, the Convention went into secret session.

After some time the doors were opened, and the ordinance for the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States was taken up.

Mr Dick addressed the Convention in favor of his amendment for submitting the ordinance to a vote of the people.

The Convention then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 29.

The President announced the following committees:

On resolution to amend the Constitution concerning the appointment of magistrates: Messrs Thomas of Jackson, Leak of Anson, Dick, Grimes, Thornton, Moody and Davidson.

On the resolution for connecting the Coalfields with the railroad system of the State: Messrs Manning, Meares, Brodnax, Battle of Wake and Dillard.

By Mr Christian, a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of amending the Constitution so as to provide for the election of magistrates by the people. Referred.

By Mr Houston of Duplin, a resolution requiring the Governor to arm and equip six months volunteer companies, that have been tendered, quartered and accepted, and to have them mustered and officered for immediate service. Referred

By Mr Calloway, a resolution for a special committee of seven, to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution, so as to provide that no able-bodied white man shall vote for members of the House of Commons, unless he shall have paid a poll tax for the year preceding, nor for members of the Senate, unless he has paid a property tax equal to the tax on $100 value of real estate, for the year preceding; and that the right to amend the Constitution by legislative enactment shall be abolished. Adopted.

Mr Headen introduced a resolution to instruct the special committee on connecting the Deep River Coalfields with the railroad system of the State, to report also on the expediency of establishing a manufactory of arms and munitions of war at or near the said Coalfields. Adopted.

The special order was taken up, the question being on Mr Dick's amendment to refer the ordinance to the people.

The ordinance was discussed at length by Messrs Badger, Graham, Ruffin and Sanders.

THURSDAY, May 30, 1861.

The President announced a communication from the Messenger sent to Montgomery, transmitting a letter from Hon. R. Toombs, Secretary of State, the proclamation of President Davis admitting North Carolina as a member of the Confederate States, an authenticated copy of the permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, together with other information, to be considered in secret session.

The President announced the following committee on the resolution of Mr Calloway, which was adopted yesterday: Messrs Calloway, Ruffin, Rayner, Barnes, Washington, Fuller and Shipp.

Mr Badger introduced an ordinance providing the manner in which the ordinances of the Convention shall be authenticated.

On motion of Mr Biggs, the doors were closed, and the Convention went into secret session.

The South Invincible—The War Without an Object.—The London Times of May 9th, has the following very sensible editorial:

"Thus far the war is one out of all precedent and beyond all calculation. At this moment it is impossible to say what is its object, and how it is to be conducted. The reduction of the Seceding States is an almost inconceivable idea. The territory is immense, the country difficult, the climate unhealthy, and the population twelve millions. Even if we could suppose a Republican army of 50,000 men making good its passage from Baltimore to the Gulf of Mexico, in the face of every difficulty, several such armies might accomplish the feat, and yet leave the question as they found it. * * * We only reason upon what we see and know, and we are driven to the conclusion that thus far these thirty millions of our own flesh and blood are fighting for a shadow."

Canteens.—Actual experiment shows that canteens covered with *white* flannel keep water much cooler and purer than if covered with dark colored flannel, and a little cooler than if uncovered and left bright.

Another Gone.—The Goldsboro' Rough Notes has been forced to suspend. The times are hard on newspapers, and the list of dailies in our State is becoming (pardon the pun) very weakly.

Wilmington Light Infantry.—At an election held yesterday to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation [promotion] of Captain DeRosset, Lieut. R. B. McRae was unanimously chosen to fill that position.—*Wil. Journal.*

Off for Europe.—On to-morrow, our friend J. N. Beach, Esq. of the enterprising firm of Beach & Root, Dry Goods Merchants, will leave Atlanta for Europe; for the purpose of laying in a stock of goods for the Fall trade.

Atlanta (Geo.) Commonwealth.

From the Petersburg Express.

LATER FROM ALEXANDRIA.

A resident of this city, but formerly of Alexandria, reached here yesterday from Manassas Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. His intention was to visit Alexandria, but upon reaching Manassas, and consulting friends, he declined doing so. He says that all accounts represent the city as completely in the possession of the military. Business is entirely prostrated, and all who can leave have done so.

Our informant says that the outrages perpetrated by the soldiers have been somewhat exaggerated, and that all the lawless acts committed, so far as heard from, have been traced directly to the rowdy Zouaves, whose leader was shot by the heroic Jackson, before he had been on Virginia soil ten minutes.

One of these infamous villains was guilty of an act which, in enormity, stands without a parallel. He went out under the pretence of searching for concealed weapons, and with this alleged object in view, entered the house of a female of the highest respectability but in moderate circumstances. She was alone, with the exception of an infant, which was but six days old, and lay sleeping by the side of its mother. With any save a demon, the prostrate and helpless condition of the lady would have protected her, but such considerations did not weigh with this New York monster, and with the fury of a savage, he gratified his hellish lusts. Our informant states that the screams of his victim attracted the attention of passers-by, and the villain was promptly arrested, carried before the commanding officer, and ordered to be shot.

The killing of Ellsworth has been given so repeatedly that we have some hesitation in inflicting a repetition upon our readers. Our informant states, however, that he has received his version from a party in the house at the time, and indeed, who was upon the same floor and saw the dead bodies of Jackson and Ellsworth three minutes after the act was committed, as they lay nearly side by side, with the purple current flowing warmly from their wounds. It differs somewhat from other accounts, and we therefore narrate it:

Ellsworth, accompanied by one of his First Lieutenants and a Sergeant, ascended to the top of the Marshall House, leaving a squad of Zouaves on one of the lower floors. Ellsworth cut down the flag, and encircling it around his person, descended to the upper floor, when Jackson, hearing their movements, seized a double-barrel gun, and rushed from his chamber to the passage. He was instantly confronted by Ellsworth with the remark: "Here's my prize," pointing to the flag. "And here's my prize," quickly responded Mr. Jackson, at the same time bringing the gun to his shoulder and pulling the trigger. Ellsworth fell to the floor without uttering a syllable. Jackson then cocked the other barrel, and aimed at the Lieutenant who accompanied Ellsworth, but the piece snapped. He immediately re-cocked the piece, and had raised it again when a Zouave below, having heard the firing, rushed up and shot Jackson. The latter discharged his piece as he was falling, and the load passed within about a quarter inch of the Lieutenant's head, and lodged in a door-framing near by. Upon examination, it proved to have consisted of several buckshot and a slug. The other barrel was loaded similarly, and an autopsy made upon Ellsworth by a physician, revealed a hole in his heart as large as a half dollar, the shot and the slug having passed entirely through.

The ball which killed Jackson entered the base of the forehead, directly between the eye-brows, and must have penetrated to the brain. He fell instantly, and had no sooner reached the floor, than the same brute who shot him, pierced his body through with a bayonet. This was the only bayonet thrust he received. Jackson neither spoke nor groaned after being shot, and it is believed that he died without pain. As has been already stated, the body was properly cared for by friends and taken to Fairfax county, where it now reposes in the family burying ground. Deceased, we hear, has a brother, residing at Fairfax Courthouse, who is just as ready to die in defence of his flag as did his kinsman.

We are gratified to hear of the noble conduct of our respected cotemporaries, Edgar Snowden, Esq., & Sons, Editors and Proprietors of the Alexandria Gazette. They received an order from the Military Commander, one O. B. Wilcox, of the First Regiment Michigan Volunteers, directing them to hoist the stars and stripes over their office of publication. The Messrs. Snowden peremptorily refused compliance. A second messenger was then sent, with the manuscript of a Proclamation, directing that a certain number of copies be printed by a specified time. The manuscript was immediately returned, with a message, that the types and presses of the Gazette should not be used for any such purpose, with the consent of the owners. The office was then taken possession of by the hirelings, and a couple of printers from the ranks put to work, who after awhile got out the proclamation.

Our informant states that the city is completely surrounded by the Federal soldiery for three miles out, every avenue of egress being guarded with a vigilance that defies escape.

Col. Ellsworth was twenty-four years of age, was unmarried, and has parents living in the vicinity of Troy.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A gentleman writing to the New York Times says that the Zouaves have commenced to avenge the death of Ellsworth. Three Alexandrians have been shot. The friends of Jackson have fled for their lives.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—No serious fighting reported. The cause of the alarm was the driving in of the Federal picket at Little Falls.

The Federal troops rallied and the Secessionists were soon put to flight.

The bridges on the Leesburg Railroad in Virginia have been destroyed by the government forces, in order to prevent the march of the Southern forces from Harper's Ferry in the direction of Washington. It is the direct line between Harper's Ferry and Alexandria.

A man who was seized three miles from the city with a secession flag, was made by his captors, several Zouaves, to carry it on a pole to the Marshall House, and there trample on it. The man was then placed in custody.

The Washington Chronicle of the 26th has the following:

At Acquia creek a battery has been established of guns and howitzers, brought down from Fredericksburg. The Mount Vernon went within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy, but the battery did not open fire, and declining himself to fire the first gun, he returned.

The steamer Page, seized at Alexandria by secessionists, lies under the guns at the battery at Acquia creek.

From Old Point.—Commodore Stringham had released five schooners bound to Baltimore, and held by the blockading squadron.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Moore County.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, APRIL TERM, 1861.

IN pursuance to an Order of said Court, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on the 4th Monday in July next, Kenneth H. Worthy, Sheriff of said county, will sell the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and costs due thereon for the years 1858 and '59, to-wit:

No. of acres of Land.	Persons' Names.	Valuation of Land.	White Polls	Black Polls	Carriages...	Location of Land.	Tax due...
1506	Henry Arnold,	$1060		7	250	Little River and Herd's Creek,	$38 50
571	A J L Cameron,	800	1			Beaver Creek,	14 11
464	John Ferguson,	800				Crain's Creek,	8 63
125	Charles Johnson,	225				" "	3 55
75	For heirs of H Johnson,	150				" "	78
305	Charles Paylor and wife,	800	1		175	Crawley Creek,	13 55
50	Stephen Wicker,	125	1			Dunham's Creek,	4 97
157	W Elkins for Wm Elkins,	800				Haw Branch,	8 62
641	G W Fooshee for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,	12000				Deep River,	62 00
1160	R Street for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,	8000				Deep River,	44 20
50	John H Fry,	100				Kittlett's Creek,	80
100	M C Fry,	25	1			Little River,	3 75
100	A B Kelly,	150				Richland Creek,	1 62
150	Pleasant Smith,	50				Juniper Creek,	26
100	Alexander Wallace,	50	1			Little River,	2 00
263	Benjamin Thomas,	285	1			Lick Creek,	6 77
14	A J Watson,	30	1			Patchet's Creek,	4 38
331	Daniel Campbell,	540	1			Little Pocket,	6 55
125	Neill Gowins,	250				Big Pocket,	1 30
146	John McIntyre,	325				" "	4 67
315	Patience Lewis,	315				McLendon's Creek,	1 63
721	M M McRae for heirs of Gilbert McRae,	1800				Little Pocket,	19 38
200	Hector McKenzie,	200	1			Dry Creek,	2 57
74½	John McCaskill,	100	1		100	Richland Creek,	2 77
60	John McKenzie,	120	1			Wet Creek,	2 37
95	Norman Morison,	45	1			Drowning Creek,	1 95
175	Eli Smith,	150				Mill and Suck Creek,	83
400	Sarah Blue,	600		1		Little River,	10 88
1244	Malcom Brown for heirs of Duncan Brown,	729				Drowning Creek,	6 77
40	James R Cameron,	20				Rooty Branch,	17
140	Alex'r McDonald,	100				Deep Creek,	1 12
250	Hugh McDonald for P Munroe,	180				Mill and Deep Creeks,	68
940	John B McDonald,	360				Deep Creek,	3 54
100	Henry Brown,	100				Bear Creek,	2 26
100	Martin Cagle,	200				Hoofman's Creek,	2 16
100	Rody Cagle,	125				" "	1 21
137½	Gilbert Page,	175				" "	4 89
200	Solomon Craven,	225	1			Cabbin Creek,	7 55
100	Edward Street,	200	1			Gassey Creek,	7 34
50	Charles Brady,	150	1			Deep River,	2 53
263	Geo W Moore,	263			80	Deep River,	2 28
50	Charles Maness,	50	1			Cedar Creek,	4 16

[27*3t] From the Minutes, A. H. McNEILL, Cl'k.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1861.

MILITARY.—We have seen a letter from Yorktown which speaks of hard work in ditching, embanking, and drilling, but in good spirits. The troops had performed a "wonderful work" in throwing up an embankment a mile long and breast high in three days. "To-day it is drill, drill, drill, all the time. Yesterday it was spade, spade, spade," says the writer. It is not surprising that they have blistered hands, and stiff joints, and dirty faces, for they are required to be ready for action night and day, clothes on and arms ready. They had had a false alarm of the approach of 5000 Yankees; they sprang into the ranks; their Colonel, in whom all have perfect confidence, told them they would have to fight but would whip the invaders, and they believed him.

A later letter, the 30th, mentions still another false alarm, on the 29th. The Colonel had called for 300 volunteers, to do some more ditching and embanking a mile or two from the camp. The whole regiment volunteered as one man. A selection had to be made, and the Fayetteville boys were among those who went. While at work, news of a landing and advance came to them from the commander's head-quarters. The men got back "in the quickest sort of time, expecting a fight certain." But it was a false alarm. The writer says, they have slept in all their clothes, even to their shoes, since Sunday, with arms by their sides. The place is considered defendable against a force of five to one.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—In addition to the three full companies that have gone from this town, and parts of a Cavalry company and two other companies of enlisted men, we are glad to hear of the successful efforts making in the county to raise volunteers. A company of 70, with an assurance of speedily reaching 100, was organized on Thursday last in Lock's Creek District, by the election of the following officers, viz: Jonathan Evans, Captain; C. H. Blocker, 1st Lieut., J. S. Evans, 2d, W. A. King 3d; O. H. Blocker 1st Sergeant, Wm. H. Gainey 2d, Wm. Davis 3d, R. A. Gainey 4th; R. Strickland 1st Corporal, A. M. Johnson 2d, Wm. Culbreth 3d, R. P. Freeman 4th. One third of this company at least are over 6 feet high, and none under 5 feet 4; every one of them has been brought up to labor; and we predict that these Cumberland Plough-boys will make their mark in the service.

Other companies are in process of formation in other Districts of the county and Harnett.

THE 2D N. C. REGIMENT.—This regiment was *not*, as had been stated, ordered back from Norfolk, to defend their own State from a reported invasion at Roanoke Island, but is still encamped in the vicinity of Norfolk.

ROBESON COUNTY.—A friend has handed to us the following exceedingly interesting account of the mingling of patriotism and piety in the recent movements of our sister county:—

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: This being County Court week, a majority of the Magistrates met at the Court House on Monday and appropriated $25,000 for the equipment of Volunteers and support of their families, and levied a tax to meet the payment. Thomas A. Norment, John A. Rowland, C. Godwin, John P. Fuller and James Blount, Esquires, were appointed a Committee to negotiate the bonds and make the purchases. Robeson County is acting nobly for the Southern cause. Two Companies have left, and a third will be ready to leave in a few days. It is to be hoped that the banks of our State will aid her in equipping her many true hearted and noble sons for the fight, by promptly lending the amount they ask for. Her first Company, the Lumberton Guards, Captain Richard M. Norment, is in the 2nd Regiment. Here let me say, there is not a Norment in Robeson County able to bear arms who has not taken his place in the ranks.

The Officers of the second Company are as follows: Captain, W. S. Norment; 1st Lieutenant, W. F. French; 2nd do. Owen C. Norment; 3d do. Alfred Rowland. There are about 80 privates. I saw the Company leave Lumberton last Wednesday on the W. C. & R. R. Road, for Raleigh. Among the many waiting at the depot to bid farewell to their friends stood an elderly widow, Mrs. Warrick, saying "God speed" to all her children—three in number. In the ranks was Caleb Sutton, aged 60 years, with his three sons. The Rev. Mr. Jordan, of the Methodist Church, presented the Company with Bibles, and in a brief but very appropriate address urged them to read with care that Holy Book and look to Him whose arm is stronger than an arm of flesh. He referred them to the 4th chap. 14th verse of Nehemiah. "Be ye not afraid of them; remember the Lord which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters, your wives, and your houses." Can such be conquered or subjugated? Never—never, for "Our God shall fight for us." K.

MOORE COUNTY.—We are glad to hear that this county, though not as forward as some others nearer to the scene of danger, is not idle. Capt. Martin's company was nearly full when we heard from it a few days ago; and in this paper will be found an advertisement for a Cavalry Company.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—A letter from Asheboro' says,—

"Randolph has some half-dozen partially formed companies of volunteers. S. G. Worth's company is up to 56. It will be complete soon. They are in camp drilling here. I. H. Foust commenced raising a company of cavalry a few days ago. He has about 50—expects to have 100 very soon. Rob't H. Gray, I understand, has about 50 volunteers; Capt. Phillips some 45, and Dr. Virden about 40. Each company is rapidly recruiting. Randolph will soon have several companies in the field."

WAKE COUNTY.—Five companies have been organized and accepted in Wake, two of which, of Raleigh, left there on Saturday last for the seat of war.

FORSYTH COUNTY.—A third volunteer company was organized on Monday last—F P Miller Captain; C B Ziglar, Wm F Swaim and Alex'r Miller Lieut's; C Crews, J L Pratt, M H Sullivan, and Y B Cassell, Sergeants.

ALLEGHANY COUNY.—The Winston Sentinel says that Alleghany, though having the smallest population of any county in the State, has two companies ready and a third almost ready for service.

IREDELL COUNTY.—We learn from the Express that the County Court has appropriated $20,000 for the cause; and that there is but one sentiment in Iredell—of resistance to Lincoln's invasion to the last dollar and the last man. Besides the Blues at Fort Caswell, there are three other companies, and "every man and boy in Iredell considers himself a soldier for the war, and the women will bring up the rear. No more Union with Northern cut-throats, is the sentiment of all."

PITT COUNTY.—"The Tar River Boys," 112 in number, from Greenville, arrived at Washington, N. C. on Wednesday, and departed for the coast on the next day. Geo. Johnson, Captain; Robert Green, 1st Lieut.; M. T. Moye, 2d; G. N. Daniel, 3d; H. Wiswall, jr., O. Serg't. Captain Singeltary's company of 150 left Greenville on Thursday to go into camp at Newbern.

WAYNE COUNTY.—The County Court has appropriated $25,000 for the support of the families of volunteers.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—The County Court has appropriated $25,000 and laid an immediate tax for $10,000 of it.

ONSLOW COUNTY.—The Onslow Guards, Capt. George Duffy, have been ordered to Garysburg immediately.

ROWAN.—The Rowan Artillery, Capt. Ramsay, left Salisbury on Saturday last.

THE 2D REGIMENT.—A letter from Norfolk to the Petersburg Express, May 28th, says,—

"The North Carolina Regiment, 1100 in number, that passed through your city yesterday, arrived in Norfolk last night, and this evening they marched out here and took a position on the left of us. To-night they are quartered in Mr. Harrison's yard, as they arrived here too late to erect their tents or make any preparations for their lodging. They are strong, sturdy looking men and the old North State need not fear for her honor so long as she can send such men in the field."

A NUISANCE ABATED.—The Confederate Government has wisely taken the supervision of the Telegraph, and so for several days the papers have been bare of lying sensation despatches, to harrow the public feeling.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Whig says there is no doubt that the ordinance of secession has been ratified by 130,000 majority.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.—If any thing could open the eyes of the Northern people to the unrighteous character of the present war, the despotic unconstitutional character of the acts of the administration might do it. The constitution expressly forbids the President to levy war, or call out an army, or set aside the sacred writ of habeas corpus, which is the only protection of the citizens' life and liberty. Yet Lincoln utterly violates all these provisions which he has sworn to observe and support. Congress expressly refused to grant him additional forces, yet he has called out such an army as was never before dreamed of in this country. He has made war by invasion and blockade. And now his Generals at Baltimore have gone into a private individual's house at 2 o'clock in the morning, arrested the citizen without a shadow of warrant, confined him in Fort McHenry, and refused to bring him before the U. S. Court on a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The gentleman thus wronged is John Merryman, Esq., President of the Agricultural Society of Maryland. The writ issued, with all the affidavits, returns, &c., are published at length, and show as bald a case of despotic power as could be exhibited in Russia. A large and indignant crowd attended the court of the venerable Chief Justice, but unfortunately Maryland is in the hands of the tyrant, and must bide her time.

Instead of appearing before the Court with his prisoner, as required by the writ, Gen. Cadwallader sent his Aid with a message, that he was too busy to come. The Aid however stated that the General was acting under authority from the President, who had directed him to suspend the *habeas corpus*. The prisoner not being forthcoming, the Judge issued a writ for contempt against the General, returnable the next day.

The next day the Marshal made return, that he could not execute the writ, not being allowed entrance to Fort McHenry. The Chief Justice then stated, that the detention of the prisoner was unlawful: 1st, Because the President had no right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor to authorize a military officer to do it. 2d, A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, for an offence against the laws of the United States, except in aid of the judicial authority, and subject to its control.

The Judge stated that he should lay the case before the President, in order that he might perform his constitutional duty, to enforce the law by securing obedience to the process of the court.

This is a decision by the highest judicial authority, that the whole of Lincoln's proceedings are in violation of the Constitution.

SEIZING ARMS.—Lincoln's mercenaries have searched hundreds of private houses in Baltimore, St. Louis and Alexandria, for guns, and carried off all they found. The U. S. constitution, which Lincoln is sworn to support, says,—

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

HOPEFUL SIGNS.—We have seen a letter from a lady in another State who has a sister residing in New York. We are permitted to make the following extract:—

"I do believe a great reaction is going on at the North. My sister writes that there is *a very large peace party* in New York; and I hear that a great many newspapers in New England are coming out strongly for the independence of the Southern Confederacy."

The stoppage of the mails deprives us of direct information on these points. We think it likely that they are to a considerable extent well founded. But the movement is neither fast enough nor powerful enough, we apprehend, to prevent the collisions that now appear to be inevitable and near at hand. The powers at Washington show signs only of furious malignity; and that must be met and repelled upon the battle field.

"STARVING OUT THE SOUTH."—At Richmond, Va., Flour has declined to $7 for Super and $8 for Extra; Bacon, hog round, 14 to 15; Corn 60 to 65. These prices, in the midst of an army of thirty or forty thousand men, are not very alarming.

GEN. SCOTT.—The Montgomery Post pointedly says of the war that Gen. Scott is planning against his native State, that "even admitting that Virginia is wrong, yet, unless in actual self-defence, the man that raises his hand against his mother is a coward, a dastard, a miscreant, and an emissary of the demon foe of humanity."

A GREAT TRUTH.—Gen. Beauregard, writing to a friend in Charleston on the eve of his departure from that place, says,—

"Rest assured, my dear sir, that whatever happens at first, we are certain to triumph at last, even if we had for arms only pitch forks and flint-lock muskets, for every bush and hay stack will become an ambush, and every barn a fortress. The history of nations proves that a gallant and free people, fighting for their independence and firesides, are invincible against even disciplined mercenaries, at a few dollars per month. What then must be the result when its enemies are little more than an armed rabble, gathered together hastily on a false pretence, and for an unholy purpose, with an octogenarian at its head? None but the demented can doubt the issue."

FEARLESS.—The jury of inquest over the remains of Jackson, at Alexandria, brought in a verdict—"that the deceased came to his death at the hands of the troops of the United States, *while in defence of his private property, in his own house.*"

PRIVATEERING.—In the British House of Lords, on the 10th May, in the discussion in which the right of the Confederate States to issue letters of marque was admitted *nem. con.*, Lord Colchester took the true ground when he remarked, "that the right to send out privateers was recognized by international law, and it was only natural that the weaker State should resort to this means of annoying a more powerful enemy."

WHO FURNISHES CLOTHING.—The Acting Quartermaster General of the Confederate States, finding a prevailing idea that the government would furnish clothing to the volunteers who enter its service, publishes the following extract from the law of Congress on the subject:—

"Said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes. When called into actual service and while remaining therein, instead of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private in any company shall be entitled to money, in a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private in the regular army of the Confederate States."

By this law volunteers provide, at all times, their own clothing, and receive therefor commutation in money, and in the passage of the law, Congress evidently had in view those public exigencies that required large forces to be thrown into the field while yet the Government was in its infancy and stood provided with no regular Quarter Master organization."

Under this law we think that the volunteers sent from this place and this State should receive the "sum equal to the cost of their clothing." And that sum should either be paid to the towns and counties which furnished clothing, or to the volunteers themselves. We hope the proper authorities will see to it, for the amount thus expended in North Carolina has already amounted to a very large sum, two or three hundred thousand dollars.

THE MARYLAND REFUGEES.—Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt. Bradly R. Johnson of Maryland, and daughter of Judge Saunders of Raleigh, arrived in Raleigh last week in quest of assistance for her husband and his company of men who had fled from subjugated Maryland and are now at Harper's Ferry, without arms or equipments. The Standard says that "a meeting was held in the Commons Hall on Tuesday evening, at which the warmest sympathy was manifested for Capt. Johnson and his brave but needy comrades. We learn that Gov. Ellis tendered him 500 stand of arms, and that $800 were raised towards assisting them, besides an additional sum raised since."

FLORAL COLLEGE.—We are requested to state that Col. Neill A. McLean will deliver the Address to the Graduating Class at the ensuing Commencement of this Institution, on the 2d Thursday in June.

CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

ELEVENTH DAY, Friday, May 31.

Mr Jones of Rowan, from the committee to enquire into the constitutionality of the Stay-Law, reported that the committee were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. Agreed to.

By Mr Holden, an Ordinance to appoint a committee to report a provision for the election of ten delegates to represent North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States—one from each Congressional District, and two from the State at large.

Mr Craige thought five a sufficient delegation. He had served eight years in the Congress of the late United States, and experience had taught him the impropriety of extravagant expenditure and want of economy. Extravagance was the curse of the United States Government, and, if it had not broken down upon the question of slavery it would necessarily have done so at an early period from its own extravagance and corruption. (A remarkable acknowledgment for a member of the late dominant party.)

Mr Ashe did not agree with Mr Craige.

Others discussed the ordinance pro and con, when, on motion of Mr Ferebee it was laid on the table till Monday.

Mr Badger submitted a resolution that the committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering, modifying or abrogating the act of the late General Assembly for the issue of Treasury Notes; and report as speedily as possible. Adopted.

Several hours' discussion ensued on the ordinance to provide for the defence of the seaboard of the State in which Messrs Badger, Rayner, Shaw, Spruill, Venable, Biggs, Bond, Smith and Batchelor participated.

The discussion of the oft amended bill was continued till a late hour in the afternoon without any definite conclusion.

There have been many sensation reports here relative to the landing of Federal Vandals in Camden County, as well as many boys telegrams; but I am happy to say the latter lying concern has been interdicted. It is high time that sensations be stopped. The natural anxiety at the unhappy state of our country is enough of itself without unnecessary alarms by telegraphs or otherwise. Your readers may rest assured that the Convention intend to put North Carolina in a state of thorough defence. They are progressing as rapidly as could be expected. One or two birds caught on the wing are here in limbo as suspicious characters, and others are suspected. If they are found guilty won't they get a Haman promotion? Nothing shorter.

The fourth Regiment will leave here in the morning for Virginia. Among the companies are the Raleigh Rifles, and the Oak City Guards. The last named company this afternoon marched to the residence of Frank I. Wilson, Esq., where they were presented with a beautiful flag by the talented and patriotic wife of Mr. Wilson.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, June 1.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Another week gone and not a single bill has been matured. We have an immense amount of business before us, and a like amount of gas to be let off. It is the disposition of many members to pave the way for future promotion. Some are disposed to lay aside old party lines, others to hold on, others again to build new ones, in which they wish to be leaders. It is not easy to harmonize such conflicting elements; but I think in the winding up much good will be effected in the way of amendments to the constitution, such as Equal Taxation, election of Magistrates by the people, &c. There should be a Magistrate in each district, to keep a record of his proceedings, have fees, hold sale and judgment days; and no man be taken out of his district; then there will be no snap judgments and ex'ns.

A revisal of the Military system will be made, so as to have a Secretary of War to take the whole matter in hand instead of the present Military Board. A Lieutenant Governor will be made also.

Troops continue to arrive from the different counties and depart for the scene of action.

Some 500 left this morning, among them the Stanly, Buncombe, Oak City Guards, Cleveland and Haywood Companies, all belonging to the 4th Regiment, which is considered the best as yet in the State. It was a most affecting scene; many wives, daughters and sweet-hearts followed them to the train where perhaps the last parting look, kiss, and wish was taken, showers of bouquets were presented to the many brave boys. You could find now and then a tear stealing down the cheek of the fair ones, but the disposition was to cheer them on—go my brave boys and do your duty, you are engaged in a good and glorious cause and will return victorious. The only thing to be regretted is, they have to come in deadly conflict with the miserable horde from such dens as the Five Points; for our bravest and best men are apt to go first.

A long and animated debate to-day upon the 32nd Section of the Constitution relative to excluding Jews from holding office, in which Messrs. Osborne, Johnston, Rayner, Biggs, Ruffin, and Badger took a part.

Yours, PEE DEE.

[We have been obliged to abridge both the above letters.]

MILITARY ITEMS FROM THE STANDARD.

Election of Officers.—We learn that elections of field Officers for the third and fourth regiments of North Carolina volunteers, took place at Garysburg on Monday and Tuesday last, and resulted as follows:

Third Regiment.—W. D. Pender, Col.; Lieut. S. D. Ramseur, Lieut. Col.; and D. R. Hamilton Major.

Fourth Regiment.—Maj. M. S. Stokes, Colonel; Junius A. Daniel, Lieut. Colonel; and —— Faison, Major.

We learn that Lieut. Ramseur has declined. His present position as commander of the "Ellis Light Artillery company," we consider of the very *first* importance to the State.

Surgeon General.—We learn that Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, of this City, has received the appointment of Surgeon General in the army of this State. Dr. Johnson is an able and experienced physician. He will, no doubt, fill the post with honor to himself and the profession.

Anson Guards.—The Company from Anson County, which stopped here a few days, but was ordered to the camp at Weldon and thence to Garysburg, is a splendid Company; composed of many of the most substantial men of that substantial County. We regret to learn that Capt. Hall of this Company has resigned and gone home. They have been for some three or four weeks in camp, are said to be well drilled in marching, and we learn are embraced in the fourth Regiment, and will be ordered to the seat of war in a few days. Does any body know or can any body tell why this excellent Company, composed of gentlemen, should to this late day be without arms? If they had been allowed to stay at home and equip themselves, they would have done so and secured their arms at their own expense if necessary, and would have been ready to join the first Regiment. We learn that they are chagrined, but we are more glad to learn also, that their patriotism has not abated a jot, and that they are eager for the fight. We are not in *possession* of the facts in other cases, but it has been suggested to us that this case is *e pluribus unum.*

Change.—Gen. T. H. Holmes has been assigned to the command of the Southern department of Coast defences, embracing the Counties of Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and a part of Onslow.

Gen. Walter Gwynn has been assigned to the Northern, commencing in the County of Onslow, and embracing the Counties on the coast, to the Virginia line.

Arrested.—We have just heard that a man named Bushrod Vick, a native of Nash county in this State, who arrived here Tuesday professedly with dispatches from Gov. Letcher to Gov. Ellis, was put under arrest on Thursday on suspicion that he was one of Lincoln's spies. It is rumored that Gov. Ellis telegraphed Gov. Letcher, and ascertained that the dispatches were spurious. That's right. Keep a sharp eye on the *birds*.

CONFISCATION.—At Cairo, Col. Prentiss, U. S. officer in command, seizes even vegetables going down the river. During the week ending the 25th he took from boats 1,410 bags corn, 200 bags meal, 1,355 bags and barrels potatoes, 550 sacks bran, 30 casks ale, 950 barrels flour and 1250 barrels lime.

It was reported at Cairo that Com. Rogers was organizing a fleet of steamers to go down the Mississippi and attack Memphis.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Minnesota and three other vessels leave Fortress Monroe to blockade Charleston harbor.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that the inhabitants of Alexandria are sullen and disaffected. Fortifications are being erected there, including a bank a mile long and seven feet high.

Twenty thousand more Abolitionists have been called to Washington. The correspondent of the New York Tribune says that probably an overwhelming movement against Richmond will be made within three weeks.

The Southerners are evidently preparing for action; they are entrenching Manassas Gap junction.

Gen. Lee's advance via of Harper's Ferry, or Manassas Gap junction, will be immediately followed by Gen. Butler's advance on Norfolk.

Gen. Butler anticipates reaching Richmond by the 20th of July.

U. S. Loan.—$6,753,000 of the loan has been taken at 85 and upwards, and the remainder, $2,241,000 in Treasury notes at par.

Mails for the South made up here on and prior to the 1st of June, will, if possible, be got to their destination via the West.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The 7th New York regiment has been ordered home.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The statement published throughout the North that Sewell's Point had been captured, 84 Federalists killed, from 300 to 400 Southerners killed, and 600 taken prisoners, is pronounced to be without foundation.

A report that the pickets near Fortress Monroe were surprised, and 300 Southerners captured, is neither confirmed or denied.

A Zouave Colonel with $24,000, raised for his regiment, has been missing for ten days.

A merchant was arrested to-day by Superintendent Kennedy, for using seditious language.

BOSTON, May 27.—The steamer Massachusetts sailed for Fort Pickens to-day. She was heavily laden with munitions of war.

Hampton.—The Norfolk Argus of Wednesday says:

On Monday the Federal troops marched into Hampton from Fort Monroe, and took exclusive possession of the town. The inhabitants were notified to leave, and the buildings are now occupied by Lincoln's troops as barracks. Of course the people are flying in every direction—compelled to leave their property and their homes, at the mercy of a set of unscrupulous rowdies, who will doubtless commit depredations in every part of the beautiful and pleasant village.

Newport's News.—The federal troops that landed here are engaged in fortifying the point that commands the entrance to James river.

Fight at Acquia Creek.—A U. S. steamer, supposed to be the Pawnee, fired 15 shot and shell at the batteries at Acquia creek, near Fredericksburg, on Wednesday evening last. Only one man, McDougall, of Fredericksburg, was slightly wounded in the arm by a piece of a shell. The battery fired two 64 lb. shot and ten shells in return, when the steamer quickly moved off. One shot hit the steamer and one shell burst on her deck. A gentleman from the Maryland side, after the shell exploded, saw, with a glass, the crew pick up from the deck of the steamer some twenty-five or thirty dead or wounded persons.

Execution of a Spy.—A young man named Lambert, son of Benj. Lambert, of the firm of Lambert & McKenzie, commission merchants of Alexandria, was arrested at the Manassas Junction on Wednesday, tried by court-martial and executed on Friday. In the lining of his coat was found a detailed drawing of all the fortifications, position of forces, &c., at Harper's Ferry, besides several other papers, which fully established his true character.

Taking Revenge.—We understand that a brother of the lamented Jackson, who was recently killed by Lincoln's cutthroats, at Alexandria, is in the neighborhood of that city, and, with his trusty rifle, kills from two to five of the Northern invaders daily. We hope it is true.

Fortress Monroe.—On the 25th May there were 6000 Lincoln troops at Fortress Monroe, Hampton, &c. Three Richmond bound vessels, loaded with coffee, had been captured and sent to New York. Three fugitive slaves, belonging to Col. Mallory of the Virginia army, who had runaway because they were about to be sent South, were captured, carried into the Fort, and set to work. Gen. Butler refused to deliver them up under the fugitive law, saying they were lawful prize.

The Navy Yard.—Work at the Gosport yard goes bravely on. The splendid steam frigate Merrimac has been raised and the sloops-of-war Dolphin and Germantown will soon be afloat. We learn that six or seven tons of powder sunk in the Merrimac have been saved in good condition.—*Petersburg Express.*

Prizes.—A letter from a N. C. volunteer at Hatteras Inlet, N. C. says,—

"We have seized brig Lydia Francis, of Bridgeport, Maine, and a barque, the former loaded with sugar and mahogany logs, the latter with lard, flour and white pine. At Ocracoke, a ship laden with molasses and sugar seized—all confiscated."

Tennessee in Arms.—We learn (says the Louisville Courier of the 27th,) that the gallant Volunteer State is fully aroused, and that ninety-nine hundredths of the population denounce the old Union, and swear true allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. The call of the Governor for volunteers has been promptly responded to, and already have 75,000 gallant men enrolled themselves for the campaign, short or long.

PADUCAH, May 27.—A company of forty men from Carbondale, Illinois, passed through here to-day to offer their services to Jeff. Davis. More of them are expected to-night. The citizens presented them with money and a flag.

MOBILE, May 26.—The war steamer commenced to blockade our harbor yesterday morning. Fort Morgan welcomed the steamer by displaying the United States Flag, Union down, from the same staff under the Confederate Flag.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The sloop-of-war Brooklyn came to anchor off Pass l'Outre yesterday and sent a boat to Fort Jackson, informing the fort that the blockade had commenced.

From Texas.—A letter to the N. O. Crescent, dated Austin May 17, says,—

An expedition was despatched from Northern Texas, under Col. Wm. Young, to take and disarm the U. S. troops at Forts Washita and Arbuckle—the expedition consisted of about 1200 men.

Before the expedition reached Washita, the Federal troops abandoned their post, destroying what they could not carry away, and formed a union with the force at Fort Arbuckle—thus presenting a body of over 900 men. But, notwithstanding this junction of the two forces, Young continues in pursuit, being joined by about 1500 Indians, who are expert marksmen, and more than willing to fight.

Forts Washita and Arbuckle are in the Indian Territory, from 150 to 260 miles North of Red river.

The crops will be abundant—corn, cotton, wheat, rye, oats and barley.

GEORGIA.—263 companies of volunteers have reported to the Governor, and plenty more can be had if needed.

In Petersburg, Va., they are manufacturing Bowie knives on a large scale. Here is another article we have had to go North to buy.

Some most effective looking ones are made in the vicinity of Fayetteville also.

A Ship of War.—A large steam frigate having come in sight off our Bar yesterday morning, a party of gentlemen got on board the steamer Charleston, and proceeded outside the Bar, with the hope of learning her nationality. On the trip down the harbor she was closely inspected by spy-glasses, but it was not until the steamer had approached within three miles of her that a small U. S. Ensign was discovered at the peak, and what was supposed to be the Commodore's flag at the fore. At this time the ship was seen to get under way, and proceed several miles off shore, headed about Southeast. It was immediately conjectured, from her going off, that her commander was indisposed to have a visit from the steamer, or that he at least preferred the conference well off shore; and as it was uncertain how far she might proceed, the Charleston returned to the city. Soon after the Charleston put about to return to port, the frigate changed her course and headed North.

Although she was only seen from a distance, it was the opinion that she was the steam frigate Minnesota under command of Commodore Stringham, a Northern man. He has been sent down here by the Lincoln Government to blockade the Southern coast in general, and the harbor of Charleston—that city of rebels—in particular.

Charleston Courier, 30th.

More Troops.—Five hundred and fifty Volunteers, from Wilkes, Surry, Union, and perhaps other Western Counties, passed by this place yesterday for the seat of war.—*Greens. Patriot.*

LINT FOR DRESSING WOUNDS.—Dr. J. C. Nott of Mobile publishes a card pronouncing it a waste of time by the ladies to pick lint, for, says he,—

"Clean Cotton answers just as well for dressing wounds as the ordinary lint. The "patent lint" commonly used by surgeons, is all, or nearly all, made of Cotton. Some of the best European surgeons use the Cotton wool in preference to lint; everybody uses Cotton as a dressing for a burn, the most intense of all inflammations. To these facts I may add my own ample experience. I have for years been in the habit of using good sample Cotton and lint indiscriminately in dressing wounds of all kinds, and could never see any difference."

A BULLET FOR SMOOTH BORES.—The Mobile Advertiser says that a Mobile man has contrived a revolving bullet which he calls the "propeller ball," and believes will attain the rotary motion of a rifle ball when projected from a smooth bore.

The Train which was due yesterday morning, but arrived here at 1 o'clock p. m., brought among others, General Beauregard, Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, and Ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina. On the regular Southern train, and an extra train which arrived at or about the same time, there arrived a number of military Companies from Georgia.

General Beauregard was as a matter of course, "the observed of all observers," and certainly a more modest or unpretending gentleman never had conspicuosity forced upon him. The General is between forty and forty-five, perhaps nearer the latter age, but does not show it at all. Not a line of silver could we see in his close-cut black hair, or in his military-looking moustache.

The General is what might be called middle sized, but rather of the lightest weight for that, although firmly knit and evidently in the habitual enjoyment of good health. He made no talk, although called upon. That is not his profession. Gov. Manning remarked playfully, that the General had made his speech at Fort Sumter.

Gov. Manning made some remarks, and finally Mr. Benjamin was forced to yield to the calls made upon him. Alluding to President Davis, Mr. Benjamin remarked that the North had a man who *reigned* over them. We had a plain citizen and an honest soldier for our President, who did not run from danger or sneak into the seat of government in disguise. Why did the President and the other executive officers of the Confederate Government go to Richmond? They went there because Virginia was threatened. They went there because there was danger, and they would meet it.—*Wimington Journal, 31st.*

MARRIED,

On Sunday morning, 28th April, at the residence of the bride's father, by Wm. Rosser, Esq., Mr. AARON B. DARK to Miss AFFIAH D. BROOKS, all of Chatham.

DIED,

In Cumberland county, on the 25th of May, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. REBECCA, wife of Wm. Giles, Esq., aged 22 years. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

In Kemper county, Miss., on the 9th May, Dr. ELIAS SINCLAIR, a native of Richmond county, N. C., and for five or six years past a resident of Kemper county, Miss. When in North Carolina he was a Methodist Preacher, and was once stationed in Fayetteville. He afterwards practiced medicine. COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Juue 3.

BACON,	14½ a 15	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	20 a 00	LARD,	12 a 14
Laguira	22 a 00	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	23 a 25	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	35 a 40
Fair to good	11 a 00	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½ a 10	OIL—Linseed	75 a 80
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	2 50 a
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 10
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
Family	7 00 a 7 25	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	6 75 a 7 00	Northern do.	50 a 0 60
Fine	6 50 a 6 75	N. C. Whiskey	60 a 0 65
Scratched	6 25 a 6 50	Northern do.	35 a 40
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	90 a 95	Loaf	15 a 16
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	Crushed	15 a 16
Rye	1 25 a	Coffee	12½ a 15
Oats	50 a 60	Porto Rico	11 a 12½
Peas	1 00 a 1 20	New Orleans	10 a 12
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, Peruvian,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Swan Island,	$50	TURPENTINE—	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 12½	Yellow dip	1 10 a
Green	4 a 5	Virgin,	0 80 a
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Hard	35 a 00
		Spirits	25 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No noticeable change in any article of country produce. Our market continues to be well supplied with Corn, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WIILMINGTON MARKET.—May 31, 1861.

Yellow Dip Turpentine 1 75. Hard 75. Spirits 30 to 35. No other transactions.

Single copies of the Observer can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore. Price 5 cents.

Owing to our being short of hands, all matter intended for Monday's paper must be handed in either on Saturday or *very early* on Monday morning.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

WANTED immediately, 30 MEN, as Volunteers for the 5th Regiment of Infantry, for the State of North Carolina. Part of this Regiment is now on duty, ready to receive equipments and march to the relief of their brethren in Virginia. The State needs, in this hour of trial and danger, the services of her brave men. Let her call be answered promptly, and let her gallant sons come forward to protect and defend her honor.

Each recruit will be entitled to $11 00 per month and rations from the time of enlistment, and will receive a bounty of $15 00 when mustered into service.

Call immediately at my Office in Dr. B. W. Robinson's building, on Green Street, and enrol your names.

FRENCH STRANGE,
Lieut. 5th Reg. of Infantry.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-tf

VOLUNTEERS WANTED
For a Company of Cavalry Immediately.

ANY person desirous of serving the State or Confederate Government, can have an opportunity of doing so by applying to the subscriber, who is now forming a Company. Or by handing in their names to N. McK. McNeill or John Arnold, Craine's Creek, or to A. H. McNeill, Carthage, to D. O. Bryan or John D. McIver, Buffalo, or to the subscriber at Carthage, on the 5th and 6th of June. Sound able-bodied men required, who will *fight* if necessary.

Horses will be furnished by the State.

J. L. BRYAN.

Moore County, May 31. 27-3tpd

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 871lypd

A RARE CHANCE
TO UNIFORM A COMPANY.

600 YARDS of VIRGINIA GRAYS, suitable for Volunteers, just received and for sale at 50 cts. per yard, by STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 3, 1861. 27-3t

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

Petersburg Express and Richmond Whig will please copy the above for one month and send accounts immediately to this office.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville Gas Light Company will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

June 1, 1861. 27-tm

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

Mary Cockman vs. George Cockman et. al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Michael Cockman and David Cockman, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday of April 1861, and the 1st year of Independence of the Confederate States.

27*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Fayetteville, N. C., June 1, 1861:—

Jos Braddy, John H Byrd, John R Buye, Catharine Bryant, L F Blalock 2, H Boner, Isaac Branch, Lydia C Becton, Wm Brown, Martin Boner, Nancy J Branch, Louis S Bucket.

Mrs Catharin Cameron, W F Cowan, Mrs M D Clark, Wm H Carpenter, J W Cameron. J P Fuller.

Sarah Gilchrist, Martha J Goddard, Lyus Gainey.

Jennett Hargrove, S A Hunter, Allice G Haithcock, Margaret F Hall, Robt T Harris, S R Hawley, Bryant Holland.

Queney Jackson, Miss Hattee E Jones.

Thos G Lucas, Jackson Leonard 2, Richard Lovett, Saml Love, W T Lanier.

Sarah A Monroe, John Martin, Mary A Monroe, Flora Ann Monroe, Flora McDonald, Wm McClam, Mary J McLemer.

F M Newel, Frances Newel, Neal L Nelson.

John A Oquir. Thos Y Pass, Frances Pettyford.

Mary Read, Delphia Runnels.

John Smith, W H Stricklin, Moses Scott, P C Shaw, J B Snead. W H Withington, Sion Williford.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

REMOVAL.
W. H. CARVER

HAS moved from his Store on Hay street to the first door South of Mrs. M. Banks, on Green street, *opposite the Shemwell House*, where he will be pleased to serve his old customers and the public generally.

May 28, 1861. 26tf

LOST,

BETWEEN Summerville and Fayetteville, on the 23d of May 1861, a small pocket book, containing three notes, one on James Hockaday for one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, subject to a credit of twenty-seven dollars; also a negotiable note made by Elizabeth Bailey for two hundred and seventy-six dollars, 4 cents; also a note made by myself and Angus Shaw, payable to E. Gaskins, for two hundred and fifty dollars, dated 11th March 1861. Any person that will deliver the above named notes to me will be liberally rewarded, and all persons are forwarned from trading for the above named notes. B. F. SHAW.

Summerville, N. C., May 24. 26-2t

LIME!

100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLAKED, in prime order. For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1861. 3-itf

$50 REWARD!

I will give the sum of twenty-five dollars reward for my Negro man SOLOMON, who ran away from my plantation, Orton, in Brunswick county, N. C., about the 1st of April, 1861. Solomon is of middle size, dark complexion, about 28 years of age, formerly belonged to Dr. Frederick J. Hill, deceased.

I will also give twenty-five dollars reward for FRED, generally known as Fred Burgwin, who ran away on the 6th of May, 1861, from Orton. Fred is also of middle size, dark complexion, about 30 years of age, He likewise belonged formerly to Dr. Frederick J. Hill, deceased. I will give the above stipulated reward for either of them delivered at my plantation, or confined in any Jail. THOMAS C. MILLER.

May 22, 1861. 25-1mi

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75itf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address
J. E BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore

June 6, 1860. 24-itf

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the Confederate States.

When a people who recognize their dependence upon God, feel themselves surrounded by peril and difficulty, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize his righteous government, to acknowledge his goodness in times past, and supplicate his merciful protection for the future.

The manifest proofs of the Divine Blessing hitherto extended to the efforts of the people of the Confederate States of America to maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights and national independence, demand their devout and heartful gratitude. It becomes them to give public manifestation of this gratitude, and of their dependence upon the Judge of all the Earth, and to invoke the continuance of his favor. Knowing that none but a just and righteous cause can gain the Divine favor, we would implore the Lord of Hosts to guide and direct our policy in the paths of right, duty, justice and mercy, to unite our hearts and our efforts for the defence of our dearest rights; to strengthen our weakness, crown our arms with success, and enable us to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace.

To these ends, and in conformity with the request of Congress, I invite the people of the Confederate States to the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable for the occasion, and I recommend Thursday, the 13th day of June next, for that purpose; and that we may all on that day, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to him in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind to bear our evils, to bless us with his favor and protection, and to bestow his gracious benediction upon our Government and country. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

SIGNS OF A GENERAL WAR.

The vast significance of the late news from England, and the comments of the Northern press on that news, induce us to surrender our columns to-day to that great subject.

We prefer giving the interpretations of English sentiment by the Yankee press to indulging any of our own. It is like the testimony of an unwilling witness—it is extorted from them, and seems to give as much pain as the extraction of an eye-tooth. They all concur in construing the policy of the English Ministry as decidedly unfavorable to the pretensions of the Yankee Government. They admit that that policy contemplates the protection of American privateers, and the admission of them to English ports to dispose of their prizes. This is all the Confederate States could ask. But the New York papers, with one voice, proclaim that the adoption of this course by England, which they concede to be inevitable, will lead to instant retaliation by the Washington Rump and consequent war with England.

This is bullying and bluster; for while they make this valiant and defiant proclamation, they all tell us of a miserable dodge of Seward—worthy of that trickster and charlatan. He has, or is about to signify the acquiescence of the United States in the principles of the Paris Conference, by which privateering is abolished—to which the Government, in its integrity, has always refused to submit. He expects by this petty cunning to entrap England, and force her, on her own principles, to repudiate privateering. But the device comes too late. The right of the Confederate States to issue letters of marque has already accrued, and cannot be divested. England has already acknowledged the right, and cannot recede.

By the article from the New York Courier, (the blood-thirsty confidant of Seward,) the blockade as an international blockade is repudiated; it is nothing but a closing of its own ports by the Government; and, consequently, no foreign vessels will have right of entry, though there may be no vessels of war to keep them off. The obvious and direct effect of this doctrine—of this repudiation of its own proclamation of blockade—will be to precipitate the Government into a war with England and France, and probably every foreign nation. Lord John Russell distinctly and emphatically stated, that the blockade to be respected must be effective: i. e. there must be a sufficient force to prevent vessels from passing. No other would be regarded. The paper blockade which Seward proposes to establish will be, consequently, treated with universal contempt. Even with an efficient blockade, Lord Derby said that embarrsasments and collisions between the two countries were almost certain. With this paper blockade they will be inevitable.

The gods make mad whom they intend to destroy. The Yankees are evidently doomed. If they are not guilty of a prompt, universal, and disgraceful back-down, they will, in less than sixty days, be involved in a general war with all the maritime powers of the earth. In such a conflict, their fate will not be long doubtful. They will be swept from the ocean, and their power by land will not long survive its extinction by sea.

Richmond Whig.

Kentucky.—The N. Y. Post exclaims: "It is time to put a stop to the cry of "State neutrality," with which the traitors in Kentucky are embarrassing the operations of the U. S. Government. In this struggle who is not for us is against us, not only in spirit, but in effect. It has become absolutely necessary to march troops through Kentucky, and that without loss of time, to support the threatened and outraged Union men of Tennessee. There is no doubt the Government has the right to march troops into and through any State. There is no doubt that it has enough men in Ohio and Indiana to go through Kentucky."

The Government paper in Washington takes up the cry of the Post and denounces neutrality as worse than treason.

We shall see what sort of reception the invaders will meet with at the hands of Kentuckians.

Richmond Whig.

Blockading New England.—We are glad to see that the Confederate Congress adopted the wise measure of prohibiting, by a special enactment, the exportation of any cotton by way of the Northwestern railroads and rivers. This will subject the North to a most grievous disappointment; for she had promised herself a harvest of gold from this flow of cotton up the Mississippi into her borders, there to keep her spindles at work and her commerce from the fatal collapse which she knows this war will bring upon it if she is deprived of the great staple.—*Pet. Ex.*

Massachusetts has given the following sums to support the war:

Individual subscriptions	$620,000
State Loan	7,000,000
Bank Loans	5,000,000
Total	12,620,000
This same Massachusetts gave for the support of the war of 1812	$000,000
For the Mexican war	000,000
Total	0 0,000

Massachusetts is improving!

Twenty-seven persons have died of the injuries received in the collisions in St. Louis.

Wheat was cut in LaGrange, Ga., on the 18th inst.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK *via* MEMPHIS, May 24.—The Etna has arrived from Queenstown the 16th.

The Southern commissioners reached Paris, and had an interview with Thouvenal.

A British proclamation declares the intention of maintaining a strict and impartial neutrality between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves Confederate States, and warns British subjects that they forfeit their protection if they engage on either side.

Cotton—sales of 4 days 23,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 7,000 bales; declined ⅛ a 3-16, closing dull. Breadstuffs and provisions steady. Consols 91¼a92. Bank rates interest have been advanced to 6 per cent.

The Jacksonport (Ark.) Herald says a powder mill has commenced operations on White River, turning out 2,000 pounds daily.

An extensive Powder Mill has been established on the banks of the St. Catherine, a few miles above Natchez.

A Suggestion for the Times.—We have received the following communication from a city correspondent.

"A very good coffee can be made, costing only 12½ cents, by mixing one spoonful of coffee with one spoonful of toasted corn meal, boil well, and clear in the usual way. I have used it for two weeks, and several friends visiting my house, say they could not discover any thing peculiar in the taste of my coffee but pronounced it *very good*. Try it and see if we cannot get along comfortably, even while our ports are blockaded by the would be *King*. I can assue you it is very pleasant though not strong enough to make us drunk."

NORTHERN SOLDIERS' CLOTHES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following funny account of the clothes furnished to the Pennsylvania volunteers—the "ragged regiments" as they are appropriately called:—

"At Camp Scott, at York, Pa., the pantaloons furnished for the soldiers were so rotten that the slightest tension would tear them. They wouldn't stand *trying on*. The poor soldiers were compelled to wear their big coats, and keep them closely buttoned to hide their shame. The blankets were so flimsy that twenty of them would not keep one man warm—the texture coarse as a fishing net. As to the shoes, they were the genuine Yankee article. The in-soles were *white pine shavings*, and fell to pieces in two hours' wearing. The editor has one of each of the articles on exhibition at his office, that the world may see how the Commonwealth is plundered."

Shoe soles of pine shavings is a little ahead of wooden nutmegs and wooden hams.

We are glad that the Yankees have found another market than ours for their "notions."

ECONOMY AND FIGHTING.

These are the two arms of the Commonwealth and of the whole South. The most rigid *economy* among all conditions of life and all classes of society, should at once become the order of the day. It must be the fashion, the rage, to retrench every expenditure not absolutely necessary, and to husband every resource. Every penny saved from individual expense may be profitably applied to the purchase of arms, to the comfort of our volunteers and the support of their families. Coffee and tea were unknown luxuries in the first war of independence; they must cease to be necessaries in this second and more desperate struggle for freedom and existence. Gentlemen must renounce superfluous wardrobes and redundant linen, and content themselves, as in old Dr. Johnson's time, with one "*clean shirt day*" in a week. The Ladies who reign supreme over Fashion, can do wonders in this good work. When the great Athenian Minister recounted the resources of the State for war—after enumerating a goodly number of talents in the treasury and in various temples, he concluded: "but even when all these means are exhausted, there still remain to us the golden ornaments of the goddess (Minerva) herself." We have half a million of goddesses in Virginia, who will cheerfully throw their ornaments on the altar of their country. The example of the sacrifice will be worth ten times the amount of the money. It will animate every manly bosom to redoubled exertions, and prove to the world that in this contest our motto is, "*Liberty or Death!*"

Besides the importance of universal economy to our Independence, it will inflict serious damage on the enemy. Heretofore we have relied upon the North for most of the articles which we daily consumed. Besides the luxuries, we drew upon them for many of the necessaries of life. Besides such articles as paper, printer's ink, &c., we had no resource but from them for powder and arms—the essentials to the maintenance of our freedom. Already we have provided for this great defect; and in less than twelve months, by proper efforts, we may produce everything we need, and never again be subjected to be cheated by the Yankees.

With respect to fighting, every man in the State must become a soldier in some capacity or other. The war is one for existence, and not a means which God has put in our power should be neglected for the extermination of the brutal foe. To this end, every weapon should be hunted up. There are large quantities of old fashioned rifles and shot guns—double and single barrels—in the State. "The improved arms," as they are called, have caused many people to underrate their old fashioned weapons. This is a great mistake. The huntsman's rifle, in skilful hands, is a most effective arm. By using with it the conical ball, its range is quite equal to any of the patented articles of Yankee invention, and its accuracy greater. There are a great many of these weapons below the mountains;—and beyond the Ridge, every huntsman has one or more. For cavalry, we are assured by the highest authorities, that double-barreled shot-guns and lances constitute the most effective equipment yet invented. Lances may be readily and rapidly made by any blacksmith, and shotguns exist in profusion throughout Eastern Virginia.

With a good cause, abundant weapons, and a determination to conquer or die, we may safely defy the foul invaders of our soil.—*Richmond Whig.*

YADKIN CO., N. C., May 24, 1861.

Editors of the Observer:—Dear Sirs:—I notice in the last issue of the Observer an extract from the Salisbury Watchman, referring to Col. Caleb Bohanan of our County. If Bohanan desires an investigation of the charges preferred against him, he can have *it* at any time. These charges were not made by any one man on account of personal hatred, but by numerous gentlemen of the county, who are ready to make good their assertions.

Respectfully, YADKIN.

[Of course the writer's name accompanies the above.]
OBSERVER.

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on 22d inst., by the Rev. T. G. Haughton, Mr. N. E. SCALES to Miss MINNIE, daughter of the late John B. Lord.

DIED,

At the Marine Hospital, in Wilmington, on the 27th instant, Mr. J. H. NANCE, aged 20 years. Mr. Nance was a member of Capt Robert Tait's Company of "Bladen Light Infantry." His disease was pneumonia.

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., Capt. A. B. ROTHWELL, aged 60 years, 6 months and 11 days. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss; but their loss is his gain: he has gone to rest. "Blessed be the name of the Lord forever, and ever."

In Robeson county, on the 5th of May, Mrs CATHARINE, wife of Mr. Donald McLeod, and daughter of the late Mr. Murdock McInnis, aged 60 years 3 months and 23 days.

DROWNED, ROBERT EUGENE STEELE, son of Mary Jane and Thomas Steele, was accidentally drowned in a small Lake in Thomas County, Geo., on the evening of the 16th inst. His age was 12 years 10 months and 14 days. He has left a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death. COM.

Wadesboro' Argus and Cheraw Gazette please copy.

In Randolph county, of cholera infantum, on the 19th of May 1861, WILLIAM BENTON, son of Mr. H. T. & Martha A. Moffitt, aged eight months and nineteen days.

We may breathe Willie's name while he sleeps in the shade,
Whither cold and unhonored his relics are laid,
Sad, silent and dark be the tears that we shed
As the night dew that falls on the grass o'er Willie's head.

But the night dew, tho' in silence weeps,
Shall brighten with vendure the grave where Willie sleeps,
And the tears that are shed, though in secret rolls,
Shall long keep the mem'ry of Willie green in our souls.
COM.

In New Orleans, on the 15th instant, of consumption, RICHARD B. WINGATE, aged 24 years, a native of Wilmington, N. C.

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

Houses and Lots to Rent.

THE House and Lot on Rowan street, lately occupied by Capt. C. B. Cook. A comfortable house for a small family.

—ALSO—

The House over Haymount, lately occupied by R. E. Heide. The house is new, the water good, the garden planted; a very desirable place for Summer residence.

Apply to JAS. G. COOK.
May 6, 1861. 19tf

EAGLE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
May 1, 1861. 19-tf

Cumberland County Tax List.

I HAVE received the Tax List for 1860, which is ready at my office for the inspection of all persons interested.

All persons are requested to inform me of any taxables not listed.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
May 3, 1861. 19-tlJe

LAW BOOKS.

SAUNDERS' REPORTS;
" on Pleading and Evidence;
Phillips on Evidence;
Common Bench Reports—new series;
Curtis's Commentaries;
Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes;
Chitty on Carriers;
Bateman on Commercial Law;
Taylor's Law Glossary;
Williams on Executors;
Devereux's Kinne's Kent;
" " Blackstone;
Coke upon Littleton—Butler & Hargrave's Notes;
Sedgwick on Damages;
Story on Sales;
" on Bills of Exchange;
" Equity Pleading;
" on Conflict of Laws;
" on Bailments;
Chitty on Pleading;
" on Contracts;
Bingham on Infancy;
Hare on Discovery;
Gow on Partnership;
Roberts' Principles of Equity;
Doctor and Student;
Broome's Commentaries;
Leading Cases in Equity, Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Lawyer's Common Place Book;
Greenleaf on Evidence;
Stephen on Pleading;
Gresley's Equity Evidence;
Burrill's Law Dictionary;
Wharton's Law "
Phillips' & Amos on Evidence;
Archbold's Landlord and Tenant:
" Nisi Prius;
Fearne on Remainders;
Tidd's Practice;
Starkie on Evidence;
Hilliard on Sales;
Smith's Landlord and Tenant;
Adams' Equity;
Williams on Personal Property;
Mayne on Damages;
Archbold's Criminal Practice and Pleading;
Lube's Equity Pleading;
Wendell's Blackstone;
Chitty's "
Matthews on Presumptive Evidence;
Smith's Master and Servant;
Powell on Mortgages;
Chitty's Criminal Law;
Williams on Real Property;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
Sugden on Vendors;
" on Property;
Dart on Vendors;
Crabb on Real Property;
Sugden on Powers;
Smith's Mercantile Law;
Smith on Contracts;
Addison on "
Adams on Ejectment;
Crown Circuit Companion;
American Leading Cases—Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Mitford's Chancery Pleadings;
Domat's Civil Law;
Rockwell's Spanish and Mexican Law;
Sharswood's Legal Ethics;
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence;
Edwards on Bailments;
Equity Draftsman;
Powell on Evidence;
Oliver on Conveyancing;
Broome's Legal Maxims;
Collyer on Partnership, &c., &c.

☞ The Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Cantwell's Justice; Form Book; Cantwell's Practice, &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
March 29.

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of Solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bissell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.
March 28, 1861. 7*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

New York Ledger for April 27.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for April 20th.
April 18. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

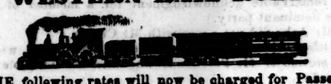
OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.
May 25, 1860. 25-tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Cramb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale MATTRESSES of all kinds; also, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and all kinds of Furniture, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. Person St., opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. CAGLE & BRO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 1. 1-6m

TO THE FRIENDS OF
HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.
D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

Plows! Plows!!
Encourage Home Industry!
To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.
Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned not to trade for a NOTE made to Arch'd McLean, Cashier, negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, signed by Gilbert Patterson, Arch'd Patterson and Jas. C. McEachin, as said Note was lost or stolen from mail between Laurinburgh and Fayetteville.

GILBERT PATTERSON.
May 18. 28*3tpd

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.
TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
2d " " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 20th February.
2d " " 1st May.
Vacation " 10th July.

J. DuB. & T. C. HOOPER.
Associate Principals.
Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge.

DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

A. A. McKETHAN

WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞ All work warranted 12 months with fair usage or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞ Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

THE WELL KNOWN
Wilmington Ice House,
Front & Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN E. LIPPITT, PROPRIETOR.

I AM now supplied with a full stock of best quality FRESH POND ICE, free from SNOW and DIRT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

ORDERS will receive prompt personal attention.

ICE well packed and forwarded with dispatch.

ICE will be delivered at Fayetteville or any point on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Road, Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, for $1 50 per barrel.

ICE in bulk, hogsheads, casks and boxes, furnished at lowest rates.

TERMS CASH, which will be strictly adhered to.

Address orders to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.
April 1, 1861. 9-4m

Col. John A. Rowland
is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.
April 1, 1861. 9-te

We are authorized to
announce DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.
March 25. 8-tE

We are authorized to announce
ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.
April 10, 1861. 12tE

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

ICE! ICE!!

THE Fayetteville ICE HOUSE will be open from 7 to 7½ o'clock every morning, and from 5 to 7 on Saturday evenings. No Ice will be delivered without Tickets, and no tickets without *Cash*.

Tickets can be had at my Store.

D. ANDERSON.

Ice can also be had at my Store during the day.
April 24. 16tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for Cash, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay Street.

A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 56tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1. 57tf

North Carolina Form Book.

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. GIBSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the most fashionable style. Also will cut and fit for any ladies wishing to make their own Dresses; CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cut or made to order.

Mrs. Gibson has taken the Agency for the sale of a new and excellent CHART, for cutting Ladies Dresses. Also, one for Boy's Clothing. They are very simple in construction, and therefore easy to understand. The ladies are requested to call and see them at her house, 5th house above the Protestant Church, Hay Street.
Oct. 2. 58tf

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

A NEW and beautiful assortment just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

B. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c., Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 56tf

NOTICE.

MY Boy Henry, commonly called Harry, ranaway from me during the last week. He is well grown, about thirty years old, has a scar on his face, and on the side of one of his thighs has a growth something like a wen. He is a dark mulatto, about five feet ten or eleven inches high. I think it likely he will try to make his way toward Robeson County—perhaps in the Lauren Hill neighborhood, as he once before ranaway and was there. I will pay a reasonable reward for his confinement in jail or delivery to me.

GEORGE FOUSE.
Graham, N. C., May 20, 1861. 25-3t

$10 *REWARD.*

STOLEN from the subscriber's house, on the 8th March last, a small Double Barrel SHOT GUN. I will pay $5 for the recovery of the Gun, and $5 more for proof to convict the thief.

D. B. MURPHY
Flea Hill District, May 25. 25-3tpd

$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Marion District on the 5th ult., my boy GIB. Said boy is light complected, medium size, weighs about 160 lbs, intelligent looking, can read and professes to be a sort of a mechanic, and at the time he left, had on whiskers and is about 25 years of age and I am inclined to believe from certain information that I have had, that he is endeavoring to make his way North. The above reward will be freely paid for his apprehension.

D. NCAN McRAE
Marion District, S. C., May 22, 1861. 25-3t

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.

Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH. N. G. DANIEL
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28 1860. 57tf

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
Is a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860 70tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri. 81*

June 30

State of North Carolina,
HARNETT COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1861.

Hugh Clark and others *vs* Duncan McCormick, Jr., Executor of Malcom Clark, deceased.

Issue Devisavit vel non

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Clark, Nancy Clark, Mary Gray, M. Currie and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law and next of kin of the said Malcom Clark, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Summerville, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to see proceedings in this cause and to make themselves parties to the said issue, if they shall think proper so to do.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at office the second Monday of March, A. D. 1861.

B. F. SHAW, C. C.
19*tf
April 29, 1861.